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China Mail

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No. 25,874

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928.

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THEN—AND NOW.

TIENTSIN IN THE LIMELIGHT.

A RETROSPECT.

Review of Japanese Action Three Years Ago.

CHINA AND THE TREATY POWERS.

[By "Li Chung-yin."]

Following the series of clashes in Shantung province between the Japanese and the Southern troops, very great interest is being shown in the possible action the Foreign Powers may have to take to protect Tientsin and the Legation Quarter at Peking, and also in the measures Japan is contemplating to maintain her position in Manchuria.

Late in 1925, the Japanese had to intervene in Manchuria. Vigilance was maintained along the South Manchuria Railway but there was no proposal to block the passage of Chinese troops at Shanhaikwan, where the Peking-Mukden Railway crosses the Great Wall. Early in 1926, the Protocol Legations had to deliver an ultimatum to belligerent factions in connection with keeping open the road from Peking to the sea by way of Taku, the port of Tientsin.

NIPPON IN MANCHURIA.

There is a coincidence in these two incidents in Chinese history. General Kuo Sung-ling, a subordinate of Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria (now the head of the Ankuochun Government in Peking), launched a rebellion. He was victorious all the way until he almost reached Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. Then the Japanese insisted on the South Manchuria Railway zone being kept clear. That was the turning point in the campaign.

At that time the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, was in power in Peking. He was in league with Kuo Sung-ling. Some of his subordinates were hammering away at Tientsin, 70 miles south-east of Peking (and on the railway to Mukden), which was held by General Li Ching-lin, who was loyal to Chang Tso-lin.

On the day that the "Christian General's" Kuominchun took Tientsin, the Manchurian rebel was defeated!

The Tide Turns. A few months afterwards, the tide turned. In fact the "Christian General" left Peking, handing over direction of the war to his commanders.

General Li Ching-lin (the supporter of Chang Tso-lin), who had lost Tientsin, was trying to recapture the city which was then being defended by the "Christian General's" most brilliant lieutenant, General Lu Chung-lin.

Ultimately the Kuominchun withdrew from Tientsin but not before there had been differences with the Foreign Powers through complications on the River.

Kuo's Rebellion. To deal with Kuo Sung-ling's rebellion first. The Manchurian armies had been pursued all the way from Shanghai to the north by General Sun Chuan-fang, who now fights with them. Sorely pressed, Marshal Chang Tso-lin decided to withdraw into Manchuria—which he is now again expected to do.

General Kuo Sung-ling, who had occupied a position of trust and great responsibility, with 50,000 picked men, the flower of the Manchurian Army, and the assistance of one or two incompetent divisions, on November 27, 1925, denounced his patron. He had the moral support of a large proportion of the Mukden population.

"Even Japanese official sympathies were divided," says an authority, "and had it not been for the keen appreciation on the part of the Japanese military that Kuo's movement had the support

of Bolshevik Russia and was therefore a menace to the security of Japan's investment in South Manchuria, the Japanese official attitude towards Marshal Chang Tso-lin's predicament would probably have been coldly neutral.

Japan Acts. On December 19, 1925, Kuo Sung-ling was within striking distance of Mukden. At this juncture, Japan took measures in defence of her interests. The decision to do so completely altered the aspect of the campaign in Chinese eyes and seriously undermined the morale of Kuo Sung-ling's following.

The Japanese announced the reinforcement of their garrisons on the South Manchuria Railway and started moving 3,500 men from Japan, at the same time declaring that they would insist upon the neutrality of the railway zone, a 20 kilometre belt.

This was interpreted throughout China to indicate that Japan was prepared to support Marshal Chang Tso-lin in a final emergency and had the effect of demoralising Kuo Sung-ling's army.

As the "China Year Book" says, the collapse of Kuo's expedition, therefore, was complete after the first semblance of defeat.

Executed. Even at that time Kuo Sung-ling was not greatly perturbed by the Japanese movements as he certainly had some unofficial Japanese encouragement for his undertaking. He was beaten in the field, however. He and his wife were executed on Christmas Eve and their heads were publicly displayed in Mukden the next day.

Just when Kuo Sung-ling lost his life, General Lu Chung-lin, the "brains" of the Kuominchun (which is now marching on Tientsin from the south), established himself in Tientsin, having arrived from the north-west.

In March, 1926, enemies of the Kuominchun were converging on Tientsin from Manchuria, from the south (the direction from which the Southerners are now moving), from the west, and from the Gulf of Chihli.

The Kuominchun defenders and a "Northern" fleet both interfered with foreign shipping—firing on Japanese destroyers and foreign merchantmen—at Taku Bar.

A Recapture. An ultimatum was delivered by the Protocol Powers. The contending commanders were warned to ensure free communication in and out of Tientsin in accordance with the Protocol of 1901 (after the Boxer Rising). A time limit was set (to expire at 4 p.m. on March 16, 1926), otherwise the commanders of the foreign warships would take steps themselves. Both sides, accepted, practically unconditionally.

It is suggested that what has been done before will be done now, if necessary. But whether Japan's decision will have the effect of saving Chang Tso-lin—she did in 1925—remains to be seen.

1264 TO 1861!

Memorial to the Prime Minister.

IMPORTANT RECORD.

Full List Of M.P.'s Wanted For A Thousand Years.

London, Yesterday. A memorial is to be presented to the Prime Minister asking him to appoint a committee to consider the editing and publication of a full list of members of Parliament from the year 1264 to 1861, with such particulars as to polls and party as may be discovered. The object is to obtain a complete record of Parliament from its beginning. The Memorial has already been signed by a considerable number of members of Parliament of all parties. It is stated that the assistance of two or three learned professors interested in historical research is assured, provided that Government is prepared to move in the matter.—British Wireless Service.

THE BIRK CASE.

COURT OF APPEAL UPHOLDS THE VERDICT.

COUNTER-CHARGES.

Reval, Yesterday. The Court of Appeal upheld the verdict of the lower court in the case against M. Birk, the former Estonian Minister to Russia, who, charged with publishing, in the interests of a foreign State, secrets concerning Estonia, was acquitted of high treason and found guilty of disobeying the Government's orders. The case was taken to appeal by both the defence and the prosecution, the Government seeking conviction of high treason, while M. Birk sought acquittal on all charges.—Reuter.

NOT ADMITTED.

SOLICITOR'S CERTIFICATE FAILS TO ARRIVE.

UNUSUAL INCIDENT.

The unusual incident of a solicitor's application for admission being adjourned was witnessed in the Supreme Court this morning.

The acting Attorney General, Sir Henry Pollock, making application on behalf of Mr. Frank Xavier d'Almada, son of F. X. d'Almada, of Messrs. d'Almada and Mason, said that the certificate of fitness had not arrived from Home. This had to be signed by two practising attorneys in London, Dublin or Edinburgh. Mr. d'Almada had served his articles with a London firm and passed his final examination in March this year. He left for Hong Kong immediately afterwards, and the necessary certificates had failed to arrive.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said he had always refused to make these conditional admissions. The point in question, he added, struck at the root of admission procedure. He directed that the application be adjourned, to be brought up again when the certificate was forthcoming.

AT WANCHAI.

CHINESE STONE THROWER FINED.

The two Chinese charged with stone throwing at Wanchai were this morning brought before the Magistrate. One was fined \$50, or four weeks, and ordered to pay 60 cents compensation. The other was discharged, his defence being he was throwing at a dog.

Their action is believed to lie in connection with an anti-Japanese outbreak as the result of the Tsinan affair.

The shops concerned were situated at Nos. 208 and 218, Queen's-road East, and No. 57, Praya East, panes of glasses in the windows of all of which were broken when the mob threw stones at the shops.

The Chinese arrested were Lai Wing-tai (20), described as an apprentice blacksmith, and Leung Siu-ho (18) who says his occupation as houseboy.

JAPAN'S LATEST.

Surmise on What She Will Do.

ADVICE TO CHANG.

"No Power Could Hold Her If She Wished!"

Peking, To-day. It is understood that some of the foreign diplomats here consider that while the Japanese Government's statement to the Chinese leaders is couched in somewhat general and vague language it implies the intention practically to establish a protectorate in Manchuria for choice before Chang Tso-lin can return to Manchuria as a puppet of Japan or of defeat by the Southerners in the present conflict. Japan apparently would allow him to withdraw his armies to Manchuria if disciplined, but will not allow a defeated rubble to pass Shanhaikwan.

Reuter is reliably informed that Mr. Yoshizawa, (Japanese Minister at Peking) when handing the statement to Chang Tso-lin yesterday morning, verbally advised him to return to Manchuria immediately while his armies were still undefeated, but that Chang Tso-lin flatly declined.

The Ankuochun leaders are conferring as regards the course to pursue.—Reuter. Peking, Yesterday. The Japanese Minister this morning handed a copy of the Japanese Government's statement of policy in connection with Manchuria to Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Copies were also delivered to the three Nationalist allies, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Feng Yu-hsiang, and General Yen Hsi-shan.

General opinion is that the document is somewhat colourless and throws no further light on Japanese intentions. Protectorate Unlikely. Well-informed foreigners are inclined to believe that Japan intends to walk very warily and is unlikely to proclaim anything that can be construed as a protectorate immediately, although it is generally felt that if she did so, no Power would interfere.

BACKS TO THE WALL.

It is considered that the possibility of the Japanese Government implementing the Cabinet's suggestion to refuse passage to both the armed Northerners and Southerners through Shanhaikwan, the gateway to Manchuria, may stiffen the Northerners' resistance, as the possibility makes the Northern leaders feel that their backs are up against a wall.

On the other hand, Chinese suspicions of Japan's intentions are deepening. Many are of the opinion that the statement regarding Shanhaikwan implies that Japan intends to prevent the entry of Chinese troops into Manchuria in order easily to seize it.

French Officers in Fight. Hitherto there have been no indications of Japan's helping Marshal Chang Tso-lin but French officers who have long been employed (entirely without authorisation by the French Government) by the Northerners, are believed to be directing the Northerners' operations on the Peking-Hankow Railway.—Reuter.

"FOR ACTION."

How Japan is Preparing by Word and Deed.

Peking, Yesterday. The Japanese appear to be "clearing decks for action." Ten Yokohama Specie Bank families as well as other Japanese left Peking to-day, but the departure of the Legation women and children has been postponed until May 21 as the special ship does not arrive at Tongku until then.

Large parties of Chinese workmen are actively engaged under Japanese direction in levelling the ends of the polo-ground and the east glass. It is believed they are preparing an aerodrome.—Reuter.

Government Memorandum. Tokyo, Yesterday. The Japanese Government's memorandum explaining its mo-

TRADE HINDRANCES.

Silk Cocoon Farmers Retaliate.

LEVIES FOR PROTECTION.

Adverse Effect On Neighbouring Bazaar.

Pakkai (Kongmoon), Thursday. Owing to the burden of levies by local semi-official organisations such as the citizen's militia and the navigation protection bureau, silk cocoon farmers in towns adjacent to Kongmoon city, while on their way to market, did not call at Pakkai. As a result, only one of the two cocoon bazaars is open and the volume of business is small.

The point is that the silk farmers will be called upon to pay levies for the support of the bodies referred to, in return for protection, when they come here to trade.

In previous years, the value of Canton silver subsidiary coin goes up when the season is on. This year, however, it has not, because there is less demand for currency with which exporters have to pay the farmers. Train & Bus Competition. The pontoon at Ngau-wan (where the Sunning Railway crosses a river) has been completely repaired and trains will be able to run the full distance. The first and last trains were suspended on three successive days, however, when troops of the Kongmoon garrison area (from the 11th Nationalist Army under General Chen Min-chu) were being transferred to their new zone, the south-west of Kwangtung province.

To intensify competition with motor buses on the road, four additional up and down trains will be run between Kongmoon and Sanwei city, and one additional train between Pakkai and Sanwei city. In other words, there will be a train leaving Kongmoon for Sanwei every hour between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m., and vice versa. The extension will be appreciated by arrivals from Hong Kong.

A brigade from the 4th Nationalist Army (the commander of which is General Chan Chai-tong, who succeeded Marshal Li Chai-sun) has taken over the garrison duties. The 11th Army has retained its headquarters here.—Our own correspondent.

tives and intentions regarding North China and Manchuria points out the existence of a population in China that has been characterised by extreme unrest and distress for many years, and foreign residents enjoy no assurance of safety.

Chinese and foreigners and especially Japan earnestly desire that the disturbances should terminate at the soonest possible moment and that a united and peaceful China shall emerge.

Japan is specially deeply involved, being the nearest neighbour. The disturbances, however, now threaten to spread to the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin and it is feared that Manchuria may also be affected. The Japanese Government attaches the utmost importance to the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria and is prepared to do all it can to prevent a disturbance of that peace and order.

Strict Neutrality. "Under these circumstances," the memorandum says, "should any disturbances develop further in the direction of Peking or Tientsin, and the situation become so menacing as to threaten the peace and order of Manchuria the Japanese Government may possibly be constrained to take appropriate and effective steps for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria."

The memorandum points out, however, that the policy of the Japanese Government of maintaining a strict neutrality towards the contending forces remains unchanged in every respect.—Reuter.

Tsinan Evidence. Peking, Yesterday. Sir Austen Chamberlain's hopes that later news would not confirm the account of the horrible outrages committed on Japanese in Tsinan unfortunately will not be fulfilled.

The Japanese Legation has shown to Reuter and other correspondents the photographs of the bodies of more than a dozen murdered Japanese civilians, all of which were most barbarously mutilated sexually and otherwise.

IS THAT SO?

Thoughts Terse, Perverse—and Worse.

BY THE MAIL MEN.

No wonder there's been no K.R.A. monthly report published lately.

And it is a good job the Volunteers don't have colours presented every week or two, isn't it.

The essence of true love—a wife's objection to the rotten picture her husband gets in the paper.

Good Thursday in the "China Mail" calendar falls on May 31.

People at Home must think exiles in China make pudding all the year round judging by the stirring times referred to in Parliament.

The Admiral and the Barnacle Were walking hand in hand. They went like anything to hear That . . . band.

The Silent Navy, we feel safe in saying, wishes King Charles II. had never gone about England climbing oak trees.

If the bogus telephone inspector calls, you auto look at his dial.

This Week's Great Thought—"Recipes:—Baked Trifle. 1 pint of made mustard, sponge cakes, jam. Pour over the custard and bake in moderate oven."—"Home Book" of recipes.

Headlines: "Planets out of their orbits; astronomers not sure of cause." We had nothing to do with it.

A gentleman refused to have his photo taken this week because, he said, it was too hot. . . . Afraid of the studio, we suppose.

"We hear that a good many of our local athletics are training for the sports meeting."—Colonial paper. . . .

All the world loves an athletic.

The excitement of showing off a new topee sometimes goes to a young man's head.

"Quick sale: 4 seater Citroen, running order. Owner pushed, £25."—advertisement. . . . If in running order why push?

The latest from Home about the flapper vote is that it is expected to have a twenty-wonderful effect at the General Election.

A Chinese politician says that in the hour of crisis the rival factions must sink their differences or go under. . . . Merge or submerge?

"Mr. — will be the baritone soloist."—A daily. . . . Not a few soloists possess a tone suitable for drawing attention to goods obtainable from a barrow.

Many of the men in Hong Kong who have bought a car this year have done so for the shake of the dear little ones.

"A pack of half-starved, naked dogs rushed out."—"Red Earth," by Jane England. . . . The kennel maid having neglected to dress them in their bonny wee coats.

Are short pants of the summer ill-fitting because of (plus)-fours of habit of the winter?

"The Pope declared: 'The relationship between the Church and the State in Italy is precisely what it was on September, 1970.'" . . . His Holiness looks well ahead.

A girl recently jilted a man because he bought her an imitation pearl necklace. . . . Love may be blind, but it's not stone blind.

A week-end run to Repulse Bay will prove that girls would rather go in a dicky seat than ride pillion for fear of being accused of having clinging ways.

A fool and his money love company.

Adolphe Menjou says that women are a puzzle. But we do not readily give them up.

"More than any other game, badminton must be played with the head."—London "Daily Mail." . . . They have mixed it up with Association football.

According to the Japanese version the trouble began in Tsinan when they removed the street barricades. . . . They made weigh and the Chinese troops were found wanting the balance, it is presumed.

A church in New York is built like a skyscraper. . . . This is certainly a move in the right direction.

There are three dogs and a cat in the new play at the Lyric. It does not, however, get the bird.

Strange that Russia should talk of disarmament now and then. . . . or should they be called the Abol (i) shevists.

At Richmond a golfer drove a ball which hit a cat perched in a tree. . . . Evidently both had adopted the wrong stance.

A British film company is to take the interior of the House of Lords. But why do they call them "moving pictures"?

A foreign eyewitness of the fighting at Tsinan, in referring to the beginning of the shooting, said "Southern soldiers were insisting on Japanese and other shops accepting notes issued by the Central Bank and other forms of military notes." . . . Judging by what happened afterwards, the Southerners must have been harping on the wrong note.

"I thought you said your doctor allowed you only one packet of cigarettes a week? Yet you seem to be smoking more than ever." "Yes, but I went to four doctors."

A dress expert says that he does not like to see plus fours that are too baggy. . . . Plus fours but not surplus fours.

What with the appeal for the Wesleyan servicemen's home and so many other appeals going in the Colony, it might be useful to form a local League of Donations.

A lawsuit over the rightful recipient of a legacy has lasted over four years, and is still unsettled. Well, you know the old saying—where there's a will there's a wait.

It is complained that intellectual women will not dress smartly. Yes, high brows and high necks often go together.

Hong Kong's interport cricket players should not when they get to Shanghai be caught in the act of putting up a sifter.

"Mrs. — in a lovely frock of cream georgette over pale apricot, the double skirted skirt open at the front to show the apricot and edged with tiny pink and gold rosebuds, finished at the waist with gold girdle and large gold rose."—newspaper report. . . . "Surely," writes a correspondent, "this should be a description of a Harvest Festival!"

Much has been said in the Summary Court about the law on tenancies but nobody has yet accused an owner of (land)-lording it over the occupant.

A headline:—"A Short Circuit Court." . . . Fused?

The Cynic—The man who said he could read his wife's face like an open cheque book.

"Wooden blocks spot Bridge," says a headline. . . . Yes, we've had one or two partners like that too.

We know a retired doctor whom his friends call "Job." He has no patients.

"Income tax is really a penalty," says a speaker in Parliament. . . . Yes, it's capital punishment!

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HOUSE TO LET.—From end of June. Six Rooms, beautifully situated, at 1600-foot level. Rent \$198 inclusive. Long lease. Partly furnished. Tenant can buy furniture on easy terms. Apply Box No. 548, c/o "China Mail."

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PRIVATE LESSONS in English and French; violin and piano; stenography and typewriting. Easy conditions. Apply to G. Almai Villas, Kowloon.

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY (Camb. Higher Local). (Camb. Teachers' Diploma). MISS GERTRUDE TURNER (National Frode) Higher Certificate).

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor. Terms moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS

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NOTICES.

RESULT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNTRY CLUB TICKETS, SHANGHAI.

2398	Wedding Eve.	
474	Wheatcroft	1st Prize.
3303	Dowagiac.	
1911	Sahara.	
3092	Taurus.	
2331	Geyserland.	
5401	Novelist.	
1591	Montrose.	
6823	Firefly.	
1031	Zanzibar.	
1200	John Willy.	
3791	Nulta St. Georges.	
81	Glenuee.	
4230	Coeur de Leon.	
6671	Shellfire.	
3830	Quiet Eve.	
6659	Stout Fella.	
411	Wynk.	
1051	Frjar Tuck.	
167	Pioneer.	
601	Pretty Light.	
3955	Le Pollaon.	
2754	Stembar.	
3335	Alligator	3rd Prize.
3519	Snake Bird.	
6673	Cloverland.	
3401	Jack Tar.	
1227	Amendment.	
1157	Shortly McGee.	
6485	White Rosemary.	2nd Prize.
2431	White Lodge.	
3035	New Zealand.	
1972	MacKay.	
88	Oh Kay.	
2195	The Field.	

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11.20 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

EMPIRE COMMERCE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

African Government, in course of time, had reimbursed to a very large extent all claims by the Glasgow receivers.

Mr. T. Eriksen (Durban) suggested in view of the remarks made by Mr. Jagger in regard to the unwillingness on the part of the South African Government to accept responsibility in connection with certificates, that the resolution be slightly modified in such a way that Congress might accept it unanimously. He would suggest that the resolution read: "That the Congress desires to impress upon all the Governments concerned that if a system of Government certificates of quality is to maintain its value to inter-imperial trade, they must be such as to inspire the fullest confidence on the part of traders as to the reliability of the certificates issued." That would take away the acceptance of financial responsibility.

Mr. R. A. T. Van Der Merwe (Bethlehem, Orange Free State) seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. W. Mushet (Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa) suggested that the matter might be linked up with arbitration.

Govt. Interference.
Mr. George Garnett (Bradford) said he thought the less Government interference the better. (Hear, hear). If a trade was of any substantial proportions he was quite sure it could easily set up its own standards, offered by its own people, and with the confidence of the trade and its customers.

Mr. T. Harries (East London), asked what was the object of any country appointing graders? Not to guarantee to the buyer so much as to guarantee the safety of the Government, and to force this a step further he thought was something no Government should be asked to do. In South Africa they had graders for maize; if the Government was going to accept financial responsibility in respect to that, to-morrow there would be requests for graders to be appointed for everything exported from the country; there would be no end to it, and he thought the resolution aimed at legislation which would be a little too grandly for a commercial Congress.

Mr. Parsons said the resolution only asked the Government to accept responsibility for its servants. He read the following newspaper extract:

"It appears from the 'London Corn Circular' that the Australian authorities have not yet remedied gross injustice to a City firm upon which I commented in February last. Through relying upon an official inspection certificate of a department of the Victorian Government as to the quality of a shipment of flour, the firm sustained a loss of £20,000, the flour being condemned as unfit for human food. The firm's claim to compensation has been bandied about for years between the Victorian Government, but nothing has been done, and the strong representations made to Mr. Bruce some time ago by the London Chamber of Commerce and the London Corn Trade Association have so far had no effect."

"The affair is made all the more scandalous by the fact that similar claims by Japanese and South African merchants have been settled. In the South African case the Union Parliament took the matter up and the authorities paid compensation to the amount of £5,000. The treatment the City firm has experienced is not calculated to enhance Australian credit here or to create enthusiasm for the sort of Imperial Preference it displays."

The voting revealed a fairly even division of opinion on the question, the amendment being rejected by 36 votes to 32 and the original resolution being carried by only 36 votes to 31.

NOTICE.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

Subscription Grifins 1928/1929.

LISTS are now open for Members to subscribe for Subscription Grifins for season 1928/1929 and have been posted at the Race Course, Stables (Causeway Bay) Hong Kong Club, and Secretary's Office.

By Order,
H. R. FORSYTH,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 16th May, 1928.

LADIES!

WHY SHOULD YOU BE
EMBARRASSED BY
PIMPLES.

Pimples and all skin diseases are easily cured by Poo On Chinese Herb treatment.

POO ON CHINESE HERBS CO.
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A CHINA DIARY.

Items From A Missionary's Note Book.

THE STUDENT BODY.

Last Year's War Experiences.

Mr. Wm. H. Smith, manager of the Wesleyan Soldiers' Home, whilst home on leave recently, reproduced in a Kentish newspaper interesting extracts from the diaries he kept while engaged in Wesleyan missionary work in various parts of China.

Dealing with educational matters, he says:—

The Student body is a tremendous force in China. The majority come from wealthy homes or have shown sufficient intelligence to enable them to obtain a higher education. Those who have not entered Mission Schools have sought their education in Chinese Government Institutions where Christian principles and influence have been absent and where opportunities have been given for them to give vent to their nationalist feelings. The students are nationalistic and have plenty of confidence in themselves. They display a love for China just as one would expect any keen citizen to admire and stand up for his own country.

Their methods often seem to us extraordinary, for they will organize strikes and refuse to study as a protest against anything which does not meet with their approval. The "ringleaders" in these strikes and demonstrations are chiefly the students of Government Schools, and it does not take very long for their enthusiasm to sweep into private and mission schools, and often they will receive the support of merchants and others. It should be realized that the students often gain their end as in the case when a part of Shantung was handed to the Japanese, they organized a strike; the officials who were accused of "selling" their country were obliged to resign. A National Chinese Students' Alliance has been formed which makes its influence felt. The students to-day in China are examining everything which appears to be intruding upon the progress of their country, and apart from any influences of outside powers (which, of course, are irritating) they are condemning many of their old customs and practices, and everything which seems too old fashioned is disregarded.

Back Seat for Parents.

For instance, when a young man is of an age to marry, his parents seek him a bride. He, in the past, had very little to do with the selection, and often did not know whom he was to marry until the ceremony (if one could call it a ceremony). But the modern young men are no longer willing that their parents should arrange their marriages for them, and are anxious to do their own courting, but they are at a loss to know how. Girls, too, of the student class are beginning to think and act for themselves, and very much of the shyness of a first meeting is passing away. Their parents who are hopelessly behind the time have to take a back seat because they cannot keep pace with things to-day, and even if they could, they are unable to act or advise.

Meetings are advertised on nearly all the city walls. Perhaps it is to say that a "Patriotic Demonstration" is to be held. The audience will probably consist of young Chinese Students. They have a greater command of the English language than any other members of their nation, and when they are talking on health they will use the terms "hygiene," "athletics," "germs," "infection," etc., etc. It is nothing for a gathering to discuss the filthy conditions of the streets, and students will advocate the general cleaning up of the thoroughfares. In fact one has put it like this: "Our cities are a disgrace, and our government is the same. Let us sweep the uncleanness and filth from our public streets, and then we shall learn to sweep the uncleanness and bribery from our public life." The women students hold meetings too. They discuss such subjects as "The Influence of the Home," "Infant Mortality," and many a young Chinese woman will claim her right to order her home independently of

parents-in-law, who are not at all helpful in China and can be even a greater obstacle than they are in England (as some of my married readers will know). But joking aside, the Student Movement is a force, it is a force which must be reckoned with, it is a force which can be used for good or evil. It is only by holding out a helping hand (for they are looking to the West) that the Student Movement will obtain an idea which is not as most of their ideas are now (apart from those mentioned above), an entirely wrong one of what it is wise to do. In the large cities they will visit cinemas where films are shown which in a good many cases would not pass the board of censors in England, and from these films our young student friends are getting their impressions of "British Morals."

Over 24 millions of the male population of China are addicted to the terrible opium vice. We surely cannot read this without, to say the least of it, a feeling of deep regret for the part which our nation played in the introduction of this "weed." Now, in all parts of China, the poppy is grown and farmers are realising that they can make enormous profits from the cultivation of this plant.

Apart from the student population, the majority of the Chinese are unable to read. Their language is so intricate and the difficulties experienced with dialects makes it a none too easy task for the ordinary citizen to handle with intelligence any literature which finds its way into his hands. It seems to me that there is a great need in China for adult education, for only as the peoples are brought to understand in a clear light the beautiful things of the West, will they seriously consider the need for their adoption in that great and mighty land.

China has for years and years been self contained. She has been able to feed herself and provide for her needs without the assistance of outside powers. It is perfectly true to say that she was in a state of high civilisation when our forefathers were barbarians. Printing presses, the mariners' compass, embroidery, dyeing, and silk manufacture were all known to China many years before they were introduced to Europe, or before this great country of ours had her industrial centres. Now she admits all nations within her borders. We are not only on her doorstep, but in a good many cases are right inside her house. Students from China are studying in many of our universities. Chinese diplomats sit at the Peace Conference at Versailles. She is a member of the League of Nations, and as a member she will have a power in that Assembly.

The Question of Equality.

It was not until after the second Chinese War that China began to treat Britain as an equal power. We are sorry to learn that since that war Britain has not treated China as an equal. It is a deep consciousness of this element of inequality in our attitude that makes China call the treaties which determine our present relations with her "unequal" treaties. There is no denying that our relations with China have been, and still are, unequal. We have been more concerned in developing and protecting our trade. China has tried to retain and protect her national sovereignty. Let us not forget that it is not our country and that we were not asked to go there. A Chinese in England is subject to the law and discipline which prevails here. If we go to China—we are free from the "justice" of that country, and although many people say, and perhaps rightly too, that it is a good thing we are, is it not a fact that were we prepared to enter that country on the same footing as Chinese, our relations with those great masses of people would be much happier, and our influence would be one which you and I cannot measure? It is worth recording that many missionaries have expressed the wish that they should be treated on exactly the same footing as a Chinese citizen, without any more rights or privileges than a Chinese citizen enjoys. And I believe that is a Christian spirit.

The Situation.

Writing on the situation in China, Mr. Smith says:—
"There is little doubt but what the Kuomintang, one of the lead-

ing branches of the Southerners, will not be satisfied until they have wiped out of existence all domination by military war lords, and have safely established themselves as the one authority in that mighty country.

As I have written during past weeks, China is waking up to the fact that she is entitled to be considered as a power in the world. She realises that there is a contribution which she can and intends to make towards the world's progress. It may be hampered because of her difficulty in securing the sympathy of outside powers, and, further, because of her methods in making her voice heard. But I, with many others, believe that the time is coming when China will truly realise the foolishness of rashness in her actions, and that she will never achieve her desire while she is following an incautious and headstrong policy.

In Wuchang.

I read only this week with a certain amount of pleasure, that Chiang Kai-shek is securing the following that all same people in China anticipated he would secure. The life of the extremists in Wuchang has truly been short lived, and they are defunct in so far as power is concerned. Their methods, for which one can hold no complicity, have been their downfall, and the people are sick and tired of the tyrannical bullying which they have received at the hands of the followers of the Russian Dictator. I say honestly I have no time for Borodin. I do not believe he cares anything for China, or the progress of that country. He is there for his own ends, and is doing his utmost to stir up strife between China and outside powers. He certainly does not represent Labour nor one single item in their advantageous programme. The truly Labour element of China has finished with him and is turning towards Chiang, who, I believe, and hope, will stand fast to his ideals, and lead that broken country to a better and brighter future. Many of our Chinese Christians are members of the Kuomintang, and are trying to bring Christian principles into that great body. If they succeed there will be little need for fear as to China's actions and policy in the future.

A Hard Fight.

But Chiang will have a hard fight. As the leader of the Moderates, he has not only to contend with the extremist wing of the Southern party, who naturally will do their utmost to deery him, but he has many other war lords in all parts of China, who will not sit down without having a lot to say. If General Chiang can prove to the people that his desire is to suppress military war lords, and with them their domination, to ease the industrial life of the people, and to help those who are honestly striving for better conditions, and last of all, to set up a Parliament in that country which will be recognised by the world, and which would have power to deal with all matters relating to the progress of the country, and function in the only way that a Parliament can work efficiently and well, then it would be folly for anyone to think that Chiang will not be backed. Many of the bigger men in China (that is to say those of commercial standing, who have held some prominent position in the

(Continued on Page 15.)

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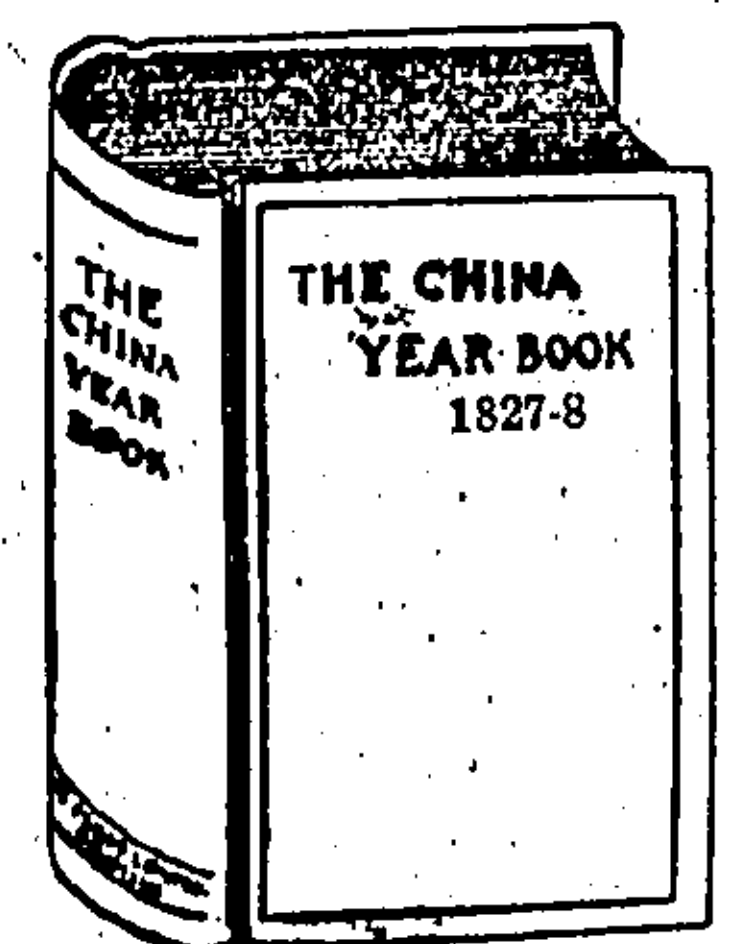
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TANGO MARU Wednesday, 20th June.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

MOJI MARU Sunday, 27th May.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
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WAKASA MARU Saturday, 9th June.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

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MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

CHICAGO MARU Friday, 1st June.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

KASADO MARU Friday, 25th May.

TACOMA MARU Monday, 26th June.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.

AFRICA MARU (from Shanghai) Thursday, 21st May.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & FAKHOI

MENADO MARU Friday, 8th June 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama

JAPAN PORTS

HEIYO MARU Friday, 25th May.

KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 20th May noon

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HARASS AND DELAY.

Writing from H.M.S. "Renown,"
in the Mediterranean Sea, J. M. N.
Jeffries says:—

From a landsman's point of
view, what is most noteworthy
about the exercises on which in
these blue waters we are engaged
? To what end are these enormous
powerful ships manoeuvring,
with their scouting cruisers
and planes, their diving sub-
marines, and the tenseness of war,
holding thousands of men on board
them?

To naval officers these actions
will bear their professional les-
sons. To most of us they bear an-
other message. The Navy, having
but a few days, you may say, in
which to prepare for the most dan-
gerous possibilities by rehearsing
them as far as it can in peace
time, is not going to choose its
subject casually because it is
technically attractive or for some
reason of the sort. It is going to
be extremely practical and deal
with the one great issue, or at
least the most pressing issues it
can see.

Comforting Message.

And what do these issues turn
out to be? Naval issues, ships
against ships. There is no ques-
tion of a Red fleet, say, seeking
which is the best course by which
it can prevent the destruction of
a Blue fleet by hostile aircraft.
There is no opportunity given to
combined squadrons even to essay
common action against an air-fleet
destined for commerce destruction.
It is clear, therefore, that the air
menace is not so menacing as all
that, that it is not a matter of
primary importance.

Here, surely, is a comforting
message, one, too, which is almost
novel. Our fears have been so
much raised and our withers
wrung and marrows gouged, or
whatever is done to marrows, by
gentlemen writing at large on
airpower and very much at small,
so to speak, upon sea-power, that
one had almost come to accept as
the first act of a new (which
Heaven forbid!) war the punctual
departure, after the fashion of the
2.30 from Euston, of the bombers
charged with the annihilation of
the Atlantic Fleet.

No Air-Panic.

There is no air-panic in the
Atlantic Fleet, I can bear witness.
Yet in its midst you have the
Fleet Air Arm, presented by the
carrier Furious, where the service
of aircraft at sea reaches its high-
est perfection. She is manned
partly by naval airmen and partly
by R. A. F. airmen, so that she is
a pooling-place of sea knowledge
and air knowledge. Her com-
mander devised the convoy system
which went so far to preserve our
merchant shipping during the war.
The ability of her personnel is
conspicuous. They will get a flight
of machines into the air from the
sheds in the ship within five
minutes. They alight on a deck 30
yards square, even when the deck
is moving with the sea, not always,
of course, with the first attempt,
but trying again and again till they
succeed.

Time For Escape.

But, as I am informed, these
pilots, by their very knowledge of
the sea and of the limitations which
it imposes, are the last to speak of
air dominion superseding dominion
of the sea. Their impressions,
which are those naturally, which
spread through the Fleet which
are those which one imbibes, are
that the role of aircraft, as
far as offence is concerned, is as-
similated to that of destroyers,
which can damage capital ships,
pick off an individual one with con-
siderable luck, delay and harass
fleets.

They may tend, above all, to have
a neutralising influence upon
fleets, because by their greater
range they will be able to inform
the commander of a weaker fleet
of the approach of a stronger one
at such a distance that he will
have time, if he wishes, to escape.
So they may make it increasingly

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between running costs of steam-
ship and a motorship is contained
in the experience of a certain com-
pany, which on the same service
has a steamer of 19,000 tons and a
motorship of 20,000. The fuel bill
for the former for a certain period
came to £12,000, while for the
same period the motorship only
burned £6,000 worth of oil. On
the other hand, in the lubricating
oil account the motorship was
£1,000 against the £400 of the
steamer. Not only is this a very
minor account beside the fuel bill,
but it will probably be found pos-
sible to install cleaning apparatus
that will cut down the lubricating
oil bill of the motorship very con-
siderably indeed by cleaning the
oil and permitting it to be used
again and again. In order to get
an absolutely clear perspective the
upkeep, repair and depreciation ac-
counts must also be taken into
consideration, but they will not
make such a very big difference
from the comparative figures over-
all. A run that suits the motorship
excellently and brings out her ad-
vantages.

QUALIFICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
FOR SHIPMASTERS?

GENEVA DISCUSSION.

The question of an international
agreement on the standard of
efficiency to be demanded from the
captain of a ship was discussed at
the meeting of the Joint Maritime
Commission of the International
Labour Organisation of the League
of Nations, which has concluded
meeting in Geneva.

The question rose in consequence
of the collision at sea between the
French vessel "Lotus" and the
Turkish vessel "Boz Kourt." A
letter was written on the subject
to the governing body of the In-
ternational Labour Office by the In-
ternational Association of Mercantile
Marine Officers, and the Joint
Maritime Commission, which ad-
vises the "ILO" on all maritime
matters, was asked to consider it.

The Joint Commission.

The Joint Maritime Commission
thereupon decided to ask the
governing body to place the question
of the minimum amount of profes-
sional capacity to be required of
sea captain on the agenda of the
special maritime session of the
International Labour Conference to
be held in Geneva in 1929. The
Commission also studied other
questions connected with the
arrangements of the maritime
session.

The Joint Maritime Commission
is composed of five representatives
of the owners, five representatives
of the seamen, and two members
appointed by the governing body of
the office.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Mongolia" from
Hong Kong arrived London on
May 17 at 9 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Mirzapore" left
Singapore for this port on May 14
at 2 p.m., and is due here to-
morrow at about 5 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Devanha" left
Singapore for this port yesterday
noon, and is due here on Monday
at about 6 a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benvorlich"
from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, Lon-
don, Straits and Philippines is due
to arrive here on May 23.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.
M.V. "Ravne" left Hamburg on
April 14 and is due here on or
about May 25.

The C.E.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Asia" (Capt. A. J. Haffey, R.N.R.)
is due here on May 28 at 8 a.m.,
and will berth at Pier No. 6, Kow-
loon Wharf. She will leave here
for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.,
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and
Yokohama on May 30 at noon.

The M/V "Agra" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co. Ltd.), left Antwerp on
May 7, and is due here on or about
June 16.

The M/V "Delhi" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co. Ltd.), left Hamburg
on May 11, and is due here on or
about June 17.

DISCRIMINATION.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS
TO PORTUGAL.

DUTIES ON EDIBLE OILS.

In the House of Commons, Lt.-
Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy asked the
Secretary of State for Foreign Af-
fairs where he had any further re-
port to make on the flag discrimi-
nation by the Portuguese Govern-
ment, which amounted to a 10 per
cent. rebate on duties on goods
carried in Portuguese vessels; if
he was in a position to say if there
was a likelihood of this discrimina-
tion against British vessels being
removed, together with any reduc-
tion in the import duty on edible
oils, amounting to a rate of 25 a
ton, both of which were a handi-
cap on the shipping and trade of
the port of Hull in particular; and
whether he would state what ac-
tion his Majesty's Government
were taking or intend to take in
the matter.

Decree Promised.

Mr. Locker Lampson.—His Ma-
jesty's Government are continuing
to make representations to the Por-
tuguese Government in regard to
flag discrimination. Although the
Portuguese Minister for Foreign
Affairs assured his Majesty's Am-
bassador in January that a decree
would shortly appear abolishing all
flag discrimination of any kind in
Portugal and the Portuguese Do-
minions, I regret that no such de-
cree has been issued.

As regards the Portuguese duties
on edible oils, I would refer the
answer which was given on the 6th of
July last to a question on the sub-
ject by the hon. and gallant mem-
ber for Howdenshire.

The Best Way.

Commander Kenworthy.—May I
ask if the question of duties on ed-
ible oils is being pursued by his De-
partment?

Mr. Locker Lampson.—Oh, yes;
it is being pursued in connection
with the other question.

Mr. Macquista.—Does he not
think that the best way of getting
the duty taken off edible oils would
be to threaten to put a higher duty
on Portuguese ports?

Mr. Saklatvala.—Will he inform
the House if the Portuguese Gov-
ernment is not entitled to safe-
guard their industries?

Mr. Locker Lampson.—We are
not making representations on any
treaty grounds. They are repre-
sentations with a view to inducing
the Portuguese Government to
lower this discrimination.

Mr. Saklatvala.—Will the British
Government be prepared to listen
to the same proposal against their
own Safeguarding Act from for-
eign countries?

Mr. Locker Lampson.—No.

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EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 21	June 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 12	July 21
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 10

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MAHWA	5,252	25th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
JAIPORE	5,252	28th May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
DELTA	5,252	31st May	Miles, L'lon, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
MIRZAPORE	5,252	3rd June	Bombay, Marseilles, L'lon & A'werp
KANUPUR	5,252	6th June	Straits & Bombay
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KRYER	5,252	12th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Hamburg & Bremen
RAWALPINDI	5,252	15th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
INANKIN	5,252	18th June	Miles, L'lon, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
KASHMIR	5,252	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
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SANTHIA	6,715	20th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
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*DEVANHA	8,155	22nd May	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
RANPURA	10,000	25th May	Amoy, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	28th May	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
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ST. ALBANS	4,500	3rd June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TAKADA	8,940	7th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KIYBER	9,114	8th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	17th June	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei Hai Wei,
RAWALPINDI	10,019	22nd June	Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELORE	6,883	3rd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	10,568	20th July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,950	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
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S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"	Via Suez Canal	18th July.
S.S. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
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WEST-AFRICAN PORT

NEW SAFE GOLD COAST
HARBOUR.

EARLIER THAN PREDICTED.

As long ago as 1898 the little
fishing village of Takoradi was
selected by the survey authorities
as the most suitable place on the
Gold Coast's three hundred miles
of coastline for a deep-water har-
bour by reason of the existence of
a natural reef. But at that time
the estimated cost of the con-
struction was held to be prohibi-
tive.

As a compromise a lighterage
port was decided upon at Sekondi,
the point of departure by railway
for the mines, and itself a few
miles distant from Takoradi.
Jetties and breakwaters were
built there during the ensuing
years, and up to the present
Sekondi has served the purpose,
though very inadequately, of the
Gold Coast's principal port of en-
trance.

How inadequately may be real-
ised when it is remembered that
all machinery and rolling stock
for mines and for railway con-
struction, indeed, all imported
goods of every description, have
had to be transferred from ships
to lighters, often with rough seas
and a heavy swell, and again from
lighters to quays, thus doubling
the labour and expense of unloading.

The work on the new harbour
was commenced in 1921, and work
on the breakwaters in 1923, but
in 1924 the problem of expendi-
ture again became acute, and Mr.
J. H. Thomas, then Secretary of
State for the Colonies, decided
that the work should be carried
out by contract, and it was en-
trusted to Messrs. McAlpine and
Sons, of London, who took over in
1924, the "Morning Post" is in-
formed by a correspondent.

Work Accelerated.
The original date fixed upon for
the completion of the work was
December 31, 1930. As the col-
ony's progress advanced so great
did the need for the harbour be-
come that the work was greatly
accelerated, and now, nearly three
years earlier than the time limit,
the engineers and contractors
have been able to hand over the
finished work.

On the construction sixty-
three Europeans and 4,000 na-
tives have been regularly employ-
ed. Two million tons of granite
were used in building the two
breakwaters, the one 1½ miles
in length, the other about 1 mile.
Some 60,000 tons of coal, and
60,000 tons of cement were used.
Besides, of course, great quan-
tities of steel.

A roadstead has been con-
structed where ships, protected
from the constant roll of ocean
breakers, may ride at anchor in
safety, until they can proceed to
the quayside. From the chief en-
gineers down to the humblest na-
tive labourers all may be proud to
have had a hand in this great
work.

ELECTRIC "TOTE"

FIRST PRACTICAL TEST AT
FRENCH RACECOURSE.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

The first practical test of the
electric totallator took place on
March 28 at Longchamps race-
course. It was a complete suc-
cess, and the racecourse authori-
ties are now convinced that every-
thing will pass off without a hitch at
the first great meeting of the year,
when a large proportion of the
Paris population will pour out to
the Bois for the occasion.

Although the races were of
minor interest, and were intended
to serve more than anything else
as a rehearsal for the totallator
clerks and the public, unusual
crowds were drawn out of the city
by curiosity. For their guidance
a set of rules was distributed at
the gates instructing bettors, for
example, to take their turn decilily
at the booths, not to deafen the
clerks with their clamour, but to
behave as if they were booking
railway tickets, and so on. At
none of the 52 betting booths was
the slightest incident recorded,
writes a Paris correspondent to the
Manchester Guardian. The au-
tomatic machines punched out
their tickets with absolute smooth-
ness; the figures of the betting on
each course flickered and changed
on the gigantic indications by the
grand stand and in the paddock
until the starting signal called an
abrupt halt. Then, a few minutes
afterwards, the race over, and
again without any appreciable
delay, the distribution began. And
so one race after another until the
end of the afternoon.

The totallator, is, of course, no
new thing in Australia, but this is
the first time that it has been
tried on a course of the magnitude
of Longchamps. On the next oc-
casion, given good weather, the
crowd will approach 100,000, and
as everyone bets several times the
number of transactions to be dealt
with by the apparatus can be im-
agined.

REJECTED ADDRESS.

THE STORY OF MR.
WILLIS.

AND MRS. MARTHA RAM.

Mr. Willis, the man of mystery
who lives in complete retirement at
Grange, walked down the drive
leaning on the arm of a nurse, stood
awhile to take in the wintry aspect
of the garden that he loves, and
entered Messrs. Allyn and Dransup's
car, driven by Mr. Christopher
Tappli. It was early in the after-
noon, none save Mrs. Martha Ram
and her friend Mrs. Gold witnessed
the departure.

"They've went at last," remarked
Mrs. Ram. "I was jest in time
to speak to Cris afore you come up,
an' he should ha' towed me 'e's
gone f'r three months to some place
by th' sea f'r to pick hisself up
like."

"Getter nurse along of him,"
commented Mrs. Gold, a little un-
kindly, for she has retired from the
active practice of the profession and
Mrs. Ram still lingers on its
fringe.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Ram sharply,
"I see th' trollop with her bonnet
an' her cloak an' her certifikit in
her pocket, I be bound an' think
herself clever as th' doctor, though,
mind ye, ain't difficult to be clever



Governor Harry Flood Byrd of
Virginia, who has offered Presi-
dent Coolidge his estate, Swan-
nanoa, for the President's summer
home.

as ole Guiver. He's let that man
lay on his o' sickness this six
months an' more."

"Well, well," said Mrs. Gold,
"that don't reely sinify to me an'
you, Martha. We'll git back to
mine an' brew a dish o' tea. That'll
take us th' better part of half an
hour, an' we'll be sharp set. Who
is he? He don't look long f'r this
world to my thinkin'."

"That's a myst'ry," replied Mrs.
Martha Ram darkly as they walked
along. "He come down here all of
a sudden like, three year ago or
more, him an' a man an' wife what
looks arter th' place an' th' garden
an' keeps a few pigs an' po'try—
th' aggravatinnest lot in all Gr't
Mudford. There's sometin' ain't
wi' all on em."

"Sakes alive, Martha, you don't
mean that," said Mrs. Gold, becom-
ing interested.

"It's th' talk o' th' place," ex-
plained Mrs. Ram. "He never bin
out nowhere's cept its to chu'ch
whiles, an' nobody comes to see
him. He git parcels from time to
time an' Minnie th' post gel allus
tear off a corner of a parcel f'r to
know what's in it, an' she sez that's
allus books. Master Cant got inter
th' place soon arter he come f'r to
mend a pipe what bin an' bust it-
self along o' th' frost, an' he should
say he see a room wi' books again
all th' walls stiddy paper."

"I count that's a cotton wool
(cock and bull) story," interposed
Mrs. Gold. "Master Cant bin
drinkin' as usual."

Mrs. Ram shook her head.
"I happened of him d'rectly minit
he come away," she said simply.
"He was reg'lar fritted, but he
wornt in beer. He hadn't never
seen so many books in all his life,
an' that don't seem natural."

"What about th' man an' his
wife, Martha?" asked Mrs. Gold.

"That's th' aggravatin' part,"
declared Mrs. Ram. "Nobody
can't git a word out on em. She
takes in everythin' at th' side door,
he works in th' garden, an' they
on't say more'n, 'good mornin' or
good evenin' to anybody. I hap-
pened o' me cousin Bob Caplin, th'
dealer, an' towed him about em; an'
he should say that nex' time th'
man come to market f'r to sell ole
Willis's pigs he'd git to know all
about it. He on'y comes three or
four times a year, so you getter
wait, Martha, he sez. But th'
furriner beat him."

"No!" said Mrs. Gold.
"That's true as I'm a walkin'
alongside o' you," declared Mrs.
Ram. "Bob got on to him, an'
bought his pigs an' spoke civil
an' at him inter th' Crown, an'
give him fust one pig an' then
another, an' keep on till he sez 'he

felt he bin settin' in th' sun, an'
that man never turned a hair no
yet said nawthen."

"What about th' woman," en-
quired Mrs. Gold in despairing
tones.

"She's worse," groaned Mrs. Ram.
Fust time she come to th' Women's
Institoot an' I made meself reg'lar
frien'ly an' ast her if she'd
have a cup o' tea with
me bein' she was a fur-
riner, an' she should say she'd
like to an' thanked me kindly. She
drank three cups stiddy one an'
eat fower buns an' keep all on talkin'
about nawthen, very genteel, but
not a word about that man excep'
she allowed his name was Willis. I
sez to her folk was interested in one
another in these parts and liked to
live nyberly, an' she should say
she didn't hoyd wi' gammiekin'.

"I got me work to do," she sez, 'an'
I never talk about me own business,
ne yet other people's what don't
concern me.' Them was th' words
outter her mouth, an' she's kep' on
like it ever since. Nobody can't
stand her. She keep scales in th'
kitchen an' weighs th' meat. Bob
Blades sez he reckons he losses a
Mrs. Ram still lingers on its
sornthin' on nearly every rib an'
leg an' shounder he sends up there,
an' if that's th' least little bit gone
along o' th' hot weather, she'll send
it back: Weighs th' sugar an' th'
cawfy an' th' rice an' th' dry fruit.

Master Pluck's bin round to see her
about it, but she sez if he don't like
it she'll goo to Market Waldron.
They had words just 'cause he put
th' sugar into two bags, one inside
th' t'other. He towed her th' fust
one split, an' she should say he
should ha' put into th' t'other an'
not weighed it with both. There's
f'r ye."

"Sech mean ways," cried Mrs.
Gold, "an' I speck he got foverer
o' money."

"But there," said Mrs. Martha
Ram, "that ain't profitted him. He
bin laid on his bed o' sickness all
th' summer, an' now he gotter goo
somewhere furrin'."

"That don't profit folk to be on-
natural," said Mrs. Gold solemnly as
she opened her garden gate, "an'
arter all we don't know no more
about him than if he hadn't went
away."

"That's a true word, drat him,"
agreed Mrs. Martha Ram.—S. L.
Bensusan in Morning Post.

HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been
obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting
Machine, which includes 40 components
for the better prediction of tides, from
the result of the analysis of the tidal
observations, taken at the Kaulung
tidal observatory under the direction
of Dr. Dobereck during the years 1887,
1888 and 1889.

The times and heights are given for
Kaulung; but they may be used for
the Victoria Naval Yard and Aber-
deen, the differences being very small.
The times of high- and low-water
must not be considered to coincide
with the times of slack-water and
change of current, the two phenomena
being quite distinct.

May 18 to 24, 1928.

DATE	HIGH WATER	LOWER WATER
	Standard Times	Standard Times
May 18	10 44	5 11
May 19	9 44	6 11
May 20	8 34	7 2
May 21	7 24	8 11
May 22	6 14	9 11
May 23	5 04	10 11
May 24	3 54	11 11



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Pres. McKinley ... July 10th

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Pres. Lincoln ... May 22nd 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland ... May 26th 6 p.m.

Pres. Van Buren June 3rd 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams ... July 15th 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes ... June 17th 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield ... July 29th 8 a.m.

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Pres. Lincoln ... May 22nd 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland ... May 26th 6 p.m.

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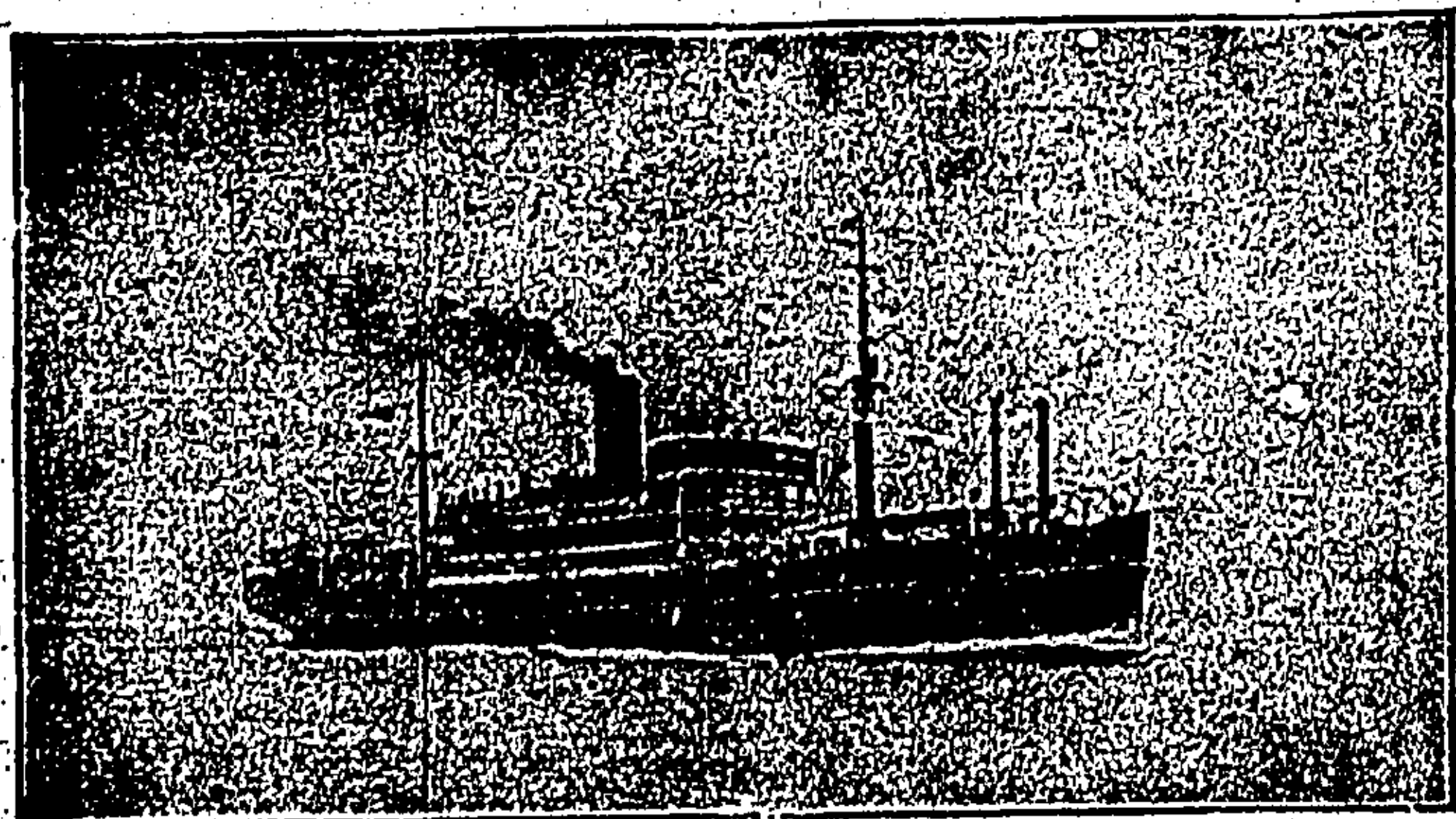
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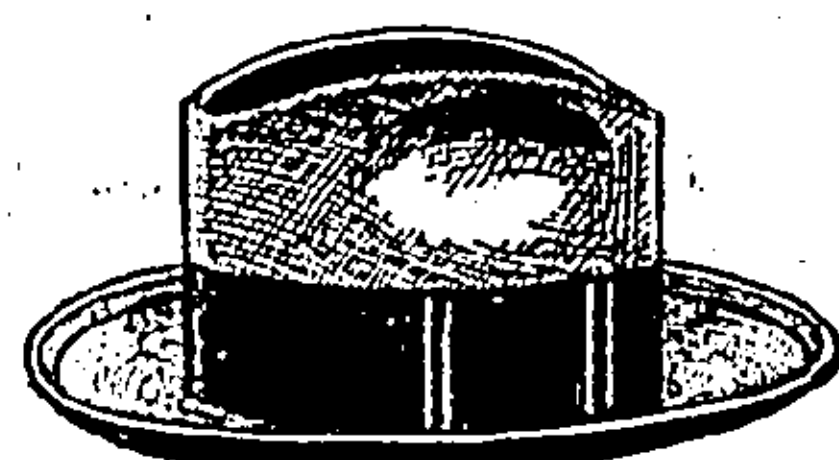
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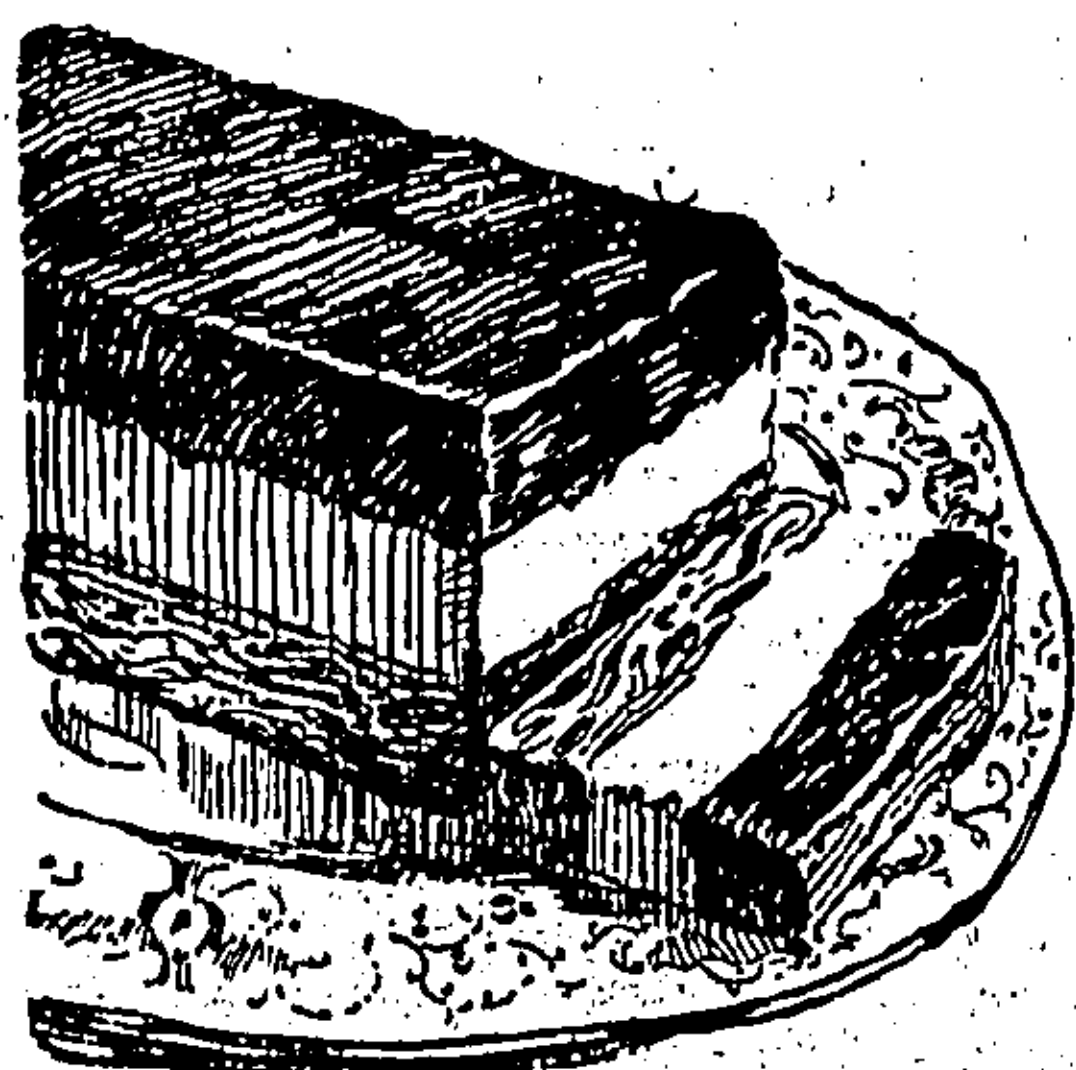
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The China Mail

(Every evening except Sunday. Annual subscription, excluding postage abroad, H.K. \$38, payable in advance. Local delivery free.)

Overland China Mail.

(The weekly edition of the "China Mail." Annual subscription, H.K. \$18 including postage \$15, payable in advance.)

Published by

The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.

Printers & Publishers

No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET, HONG KONG.

Telephones Central 22 & 4641.

Cable Address:—Mail, Hongkong.

All communications should be addressed to the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

London Offices:—The Far Eastern Advertising Agency (London), Ltd., 86-88, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Saturday, May 19, 1928.

H.C.—His Column.

Surprising it is how They Couldn't we all thrive on gossip. We are told things under a ban of strict reticence—yet, somehow, the morsel gets passed on. I, too, am only human, which is why I cannot help repeating the rumour I heard the other day that our beneficent Government is exploring devious avenues leading to new taxation. Personally, I do not believe it, perhaps because I cannot perceive the necessity for such evil aims. I think things are going along quite nicely, thank you; also that our administrators are too sensible to entertain ideas of further grinding our noses. True we have no income tax to pay, or any form of poll tax, but we have enough to put up with, what with high rents and an artificially high cost of living.

Our esteemed legislators, A Sordid I am sure, realise these points. Said Lord Leverhulme, after his unsatisfying experience in Parliament during the war years: "There is no man so lacking in imagination as a Government official, and no man, unless it is a banker, so wanting in courage as a Cabinet Minister." And, a little later: "The British Empire is in the hands of a lot of clerks—and limited clerks at that." The preacher from Port Sunlight is wrong; at least let soap-so. My personal opinion is that the class of Civil Servant we have out here possesses sufficient imagination not to inflict upon us anything so sordid and grossly material as new taxation. Such an act would take all the poetry out of local government and would constitute, in fact, a grave menace to the already numerous uncertainties of life in Hong Kong.

Not that you would About Daphne, do such a thing but if you want to avoid being convicted when arrested for driving a car under the influence of liquor, carry a bouquet of Daphne around with you. Now Daphne is not the name of a clever female who has learned how to

"square" the police; it is the name of a shrub, though it is called after a dear little thing who, in the good old days, you may remember, was beloved by Apollo. She got up to some mischief and in consequence was changed by her mother into a laurel tree. All this, of course, has nothing to do with running a car when you cannot see straight. What I am attempting to explain is that Daphne (the shrub, not the nymph) is a kind of evergreen with fragrant flowers which give off perfumes so pungent that they may stupefy you. Now that you see what I am driving at I will give a concrete instance; so that if you are likely to be pulled up when you're—well, you know, you have a kind of an antidote at hand.

That incident occurred in Zurich, and this is Intoxicated, what happened. Princess Hohenlooe of Germany, whilst driving in the city, collided with a tramcar. Along came a policeman who, thinking the lady had had one too many, called a doctor. The medico wanted to take a blood test. The lady resisted. Then, at the back of the car, the policeman spied another person who appeared dippy, too. The vehicle was then well searched, but instead of a jar of heart-warming liquor was found a bouquet of Daphne. The odour had semi-intoxicated the occupants of the car, which was a closed one, and so they were allowed to proceed. Thus a newspaper report. It sounds good, does it not?

A lady of the Wilbur Gold Diggers, interviewed somewhere in the North, alluding on the fact that the Banvard Company was performing a town or two ahead of them, held forth thus: "It was very amusing to notice how, at nearing each town on our tour, we were met with the same regret for our lack of entertainment by the young men." This regret, the lady went on to say, took the form of an explanation to the effect that the Banvard girls had raided the place a month previous and consequently "the poor things"—that's us, dear reader; men like you and I—were cleaned out. Now I know the North fairly well, but I cannot place the spots to which the lady referred; she did not mention names. At any rate, if this regrettable state of affairs was really the result of the Banvard girls' it was, I would imagine, the fault of the womenfolk of the towns in question. Do you think that any company of dancers or artistes could capture the young men of Hong Kong? No, Sir, not a bit of it! They are too well held and would have to be astute indeed to gain an opportunity of falling for the charms of any female just passing through, no to speak. Those women I wrote about last week who persistently make it awkward for our youth to invest savings in Hong Kong Bank shares certainly "know their onions," and if there is any "cleaning out" to be done they are on the job in a jiffy. And, I am told, they do it pretty efficiently.

Have you ever "paraded" a Local taken of "diplomatic Menu" pudding? I came across this item among the sweets on a menu the other day. It is a dish that lives entirely up to its name. Interesting it was, if not quite appetising. It looked slippery—and was, far slipperier than it looked. And oily—oh so oily. And it looked easy to digest—though it proved very hard to swallow. Also, under its sleek exterior it was made up of many things, all mixed together in a professional sort of manner so that it would have been difficult to analyse that pudding. There were nuts in it—hard ones, though as a whole the pudding was soft; and it left a nasty taste in the mouth. It was called, as I say, "diplomatic pudding." Have you partaken of it?

A correspondent in Our "Pro-China Mail" has been complaining about the number of people there are who are styled—or who style themselves—"professors." And there seems occasion, to a degree, for his growl. It is lamentably true that "professors" of this kind—that is, from "professors" of dancing to "professors" of chiropody—make a habit of indicating their presence upon us. Perhaps we look so "easy"; perhaps they really think we are in need of being professed to. But we might be worse off. So far we have not as many "professors" as American journalists have "doctors" or the Cotton States have "colonels."

In view of the increasing Benefit of number of weddings Clergy, among Chinese which receive the rites of the Christian Church I have read with interest the notes on Chinese family and property law which are appearing in the Hong Kong University Journal of Law and Commerce. So far as the law affects Chinese in the Netherlands Indies, I see, benefit of clergy is entirely unnecessary. The completion of the marriage is effected by the act of handing over of the bride by her guardians (marriage-arrangers) to the bridegroom. No appearance before a civil registrar, no blessing of the marriage by the clergy; alone the handing-over of the bride gives the man all rights over his wife.

The Modest has circumscribed pro-Medico, eminent residents asking for insertion in that paper's illustrated section and, I am told, in addition to a generally-satisfactory response, has received some curious and amusing excuses instead of pictures. One very prominent medical gentleman replied to the effect that he had no photograph of himself nor had he had one taken for twenty years. I am quite believe it. But he is not going to "get away" with that excuse. I know of a small photograph of him which, enlarged, would make a capital block for illustration purposes. That is what is going to happen. Perhaps he will not like it—for I know he detests publicity—but he is a man I admire, knows his job thoroughly—as I can personally testify—and has over twenty years' sterling service behind him in the interests of the sick of the Colony. Moreover, despatch having lived a life full of hard work, he is a fine, upstanding fellow and makes a good photograph. I am afraid he cannot escape the pat on the back, pictorially-administered, I have in mind.

Among the amusing re-Poor "Old plies received to the Georget" circular, I am further told, is one from a well-known business man. He said he had no photograph of himself available at the moment but had pleasure in closing one of a friend, also prominent in the realms of commerce. The picture was not a good one, was on the small side, and by no means did it do the sitter justice. The subject, accordingly, was asked directly to furnish a better photograph. And then it was intimated that the picture had been sent without his knowledge or consent. It was, in fact, an atrocious passport snap, and had been forwarded to the newspaper out of friendly malice. The sender afterwards admitted that he would have been "ticked to death" to see that picture of "old Georget" broadcast throughout the Colony and along the China coast!

My remarks last The "Prison" week about Victoria's "Song" Jail and the fact that it was known at one time as the "Douglas Hotel" have drawn from a correspondent the reply that it should now be termed "Leaky Lodge." It is not the fault of the officials, he says, that prisoners escape. His opinion is that any prisoner with an atom of common sense could get out of the place. Which sounds too bad; and I advise the authorities to see to the matter forthwith. If they do not, what justification have we for the "Prisoner's Song"? He

(the prisoner) wished he had someone to love him, but that's easy. It appears, if he is in Victoria Jail. There is generally a way out. And if he cannot escape he may always arrange with a friend for his wife and family to rent a cubicle in or near Chancery-lane, so that they may look over the wall at him and, I suppose, go on loving him.

How difficult, it seems, The Gospel, to impress upon persons the value of the Press. One came to see me the other evening, and he remarked, in full earnestness, I believe, upon the limitations of his call compared with that of a newspaper. Of course, I agreed with him. I saw that he was a cleric who had his job at heart. He officiates, as I know, at a place of worship which all orthodox people might be liable to attend. I will not say that they should attend, because that is up to themselves. However, he came along and admitted that where he roped in one the newspaper must rope in hundreds—I cannot say how many hundreds in fear of divulging newspaper circulations. He is a parson, one of many in our midst, who has the problem at heart. The solution, I would say, is with himself. No newspaper, I am sure, closes its columns to anyone who has something to say.

TRAVELLERS' EYES.

NUMEROUS TYPES OF HEADACHES.

[By L. M. Smith Clark, M.B., Ch.B.]

The numerous types of headaches, which cause anything from mere discomfort to acute pain, are chiefly due directly or indirectly to organic or functional disorder of the eyes.

It would be no exaggeration to say that of frontal headaches, of aches felt in the sides and back of the head (temporal, parietal, and occipital), nearly 80 per cent. are due to eye-strain. In other words, the eyes are straining to do or to accommodate themselves to do what is beyond their normal power, and the constant strain and effort on the muscles of the eyes produce the frontal headache and frequently a burning in the eyeball, as well as behind the eyes. It is important to locate the site of the pain. For, while pain over the eyebrows, pain behind the eyes, pain in the forehead, pain in the sides and back of the head (supra-orbital, intra-orbital, frontal, and so forth) may almost invariably be attributed to eye-strain, pain on one side only, pain over one eyebrow, and pain on one side of the head only is rarely attributable to eye-strain.

These latter would be due to inflammation of the frontal sinus, or middle ear disease, or brain tumour, inflammation of the cheek bone or neuralgia.

One frequently hears sufferers complaining of headaches after an afternoon's shopping or after visiting a theatre or cinema. In other words, the demand on the outer and inner muscles of the eyes has proved too great. These troubles are more frequently complained of by persons travelling in trains or omnibuses, or ships, where the rapidly receding objects prove trying to defective eyes. They are frequently met with in children, or those who accompany them, on roundabouts and swing-boats.

Nausea, in a more or less acute form, frequently results. Indeed, travellers in trains or ships who, at first instance, have their eyes attended to, as ocular defects may be said to be the major cause of their discomfort. If these were attended to it is probable that imagination or nervousness would play a much smaller part in causing mal-de-mer.

Asigmatic persons (persons whose vertical vision varies in degree from their horizontal vision) and heterophoric persons (persons whose eyes have difficulty in focusing an object) are peculiarly liable to suffer, because they are particularly affected when using their eyes for distant or near vision. It would be advisable for such travellers before experimenting with patent cures for sea-sickness, which are not too good in their present effects and are baneful in their after-effects, to have their eyes tested for vision.

Generally speaking, I find travellers complaining, apart from the advanced symptom of nausea, of the lines and letters of their newspapers running into one another or getting mixed. They also complain that their eyelids have a burning feeling or that their eyes nip or become irritable.

Migraine headaches are often found to be caused by astigmatism, heterophoria, or a high degree of long sight. The majority of cases would be remedied by the correction of errors of refraction and the wearing of suitable glasses. Astigmatism causes vertigo or giddiness, melancholia, and pains in the

D'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

How many stories which were told in India centuries ago still survive in the folk-lore of Western Ireland was told by Mr. Robin Flower, at the British Academy. "Only the other day," he said, "an old story-teller in West Kerry told me a tale of happenings on his remote island, which I immediately recognised as one of the anecdotes which the Jew Petrus had heard among the Arabs in the Twelfth Century."

"The anecdote had wandered all the way from India to this westernmost of all European lands, possibly assisted in its migrations by the fact that it is a rather improper tale."

A certain member of a country golf club is very unpopular because of his ostentation and jewellery.

The other day two club members were watching this gaudy personality hack his way round the golf course.

"Very weak with his clubs, isn't he?" said one.

"Yes, but exceptionally strong in diamonds," added the other.

A minder who was out of work went into a public house without money, and ordered a pint of beer. The landlord served him, and was waiting patiently for the money, when the spinner supped up and ran out of the house.

The landlord, having recovered from his surprise, ran after him, and seeing a policeman in front, he yelled out, "Hi, stop him." But the spinner shouted, "Don't stop me; I'm racing him for a pint," and the policeman stepped to one side.

"Why didn't you stop him?" asked the landlord.

"Aye," said the landlord, "and he's won it too."

A woman came before a pension committee and stated that she was seeking her "eternity" benefit.

"Your what, madam," queried the chairman.

"My 'eternity' benefit," she reaffirmed.

"My dear woman, 'eternity' means your 'hereafter'."

"Yes, sir; that's what I'm here after."

Tom had gone to a neighbouring town to the football match, as was his custom every year. The match over, he went into a small restaurant and called for fish and chips. As he was feeding, with evident enjoyment, he remarked to the proprietor: "Ah wish ah hed cum 'ere last time ah was in town."

"Oh, thanks," replied the proprietor. "That's very flattering."

"Na, na! Tom hastened to explain. "What ah mean is the fish might 'ave been a bit fresher then."

"I keep a boarding-house," said the housewife to the grocer, who had five chickens displayed prominently before his door, "and I want you to pick me out the three toughest of those chickens."

With a knowing wink, the grocer complied.

"Now," said the lady, opening her purse in a business-like manner, "I'll have the other two."

"Is this the hosiery department?" asked the voice over the phone.

"Yes."

"Well, have you any flesh-coloured stockings?"

"Plenty of them," answered the weary saleswoman. "Whaddya want—pink, yellow, or black?"

The sergeant-major had invited his friends to a party.

"Now, boys," said he, at the conclusion of his speech, "just treat the refreshments as they were your enemies."

About a minute after he saw Pat O'Hara striding towards the door with a bottle sticking out of each pocket.

"Here, what are you doing?" yelled the sergeant-major.

"Well, an' begad, sir," replied Pat, "I'm doing as you said. I've just taken a couple of prisoners."

TEASERS

Answer The "China Mail" Questions.

TO-DAY'S POSERS.

From day to day a series of half a dozen questions, not tremendously difficult to answer but not always so simply solved as may be thought, appear on this page. Answers are even on page thirteen.

1. Who was the professional billiard champion last year?
2. When does the Wimbledon tennis tournament start?
3. Name the five Classic Races.
4. What's the next big golf tourney at home?
5. Where will it be held?
6. How many times has Major Goodall won the world's sculling championship?



BRIGHT FACES.—In the stand at Sookumpoo for the annual athletic sports meeting of St. Joseph's College, kiddies with roving eyes on the assembly of trophies.—(Welcome Studio).



THEY'RE OFF!—The start of one of the sprint races in the St. Joseph's College sports. Note the different running "styles" of runners shown in the snapshot.—(Welcome Studio).



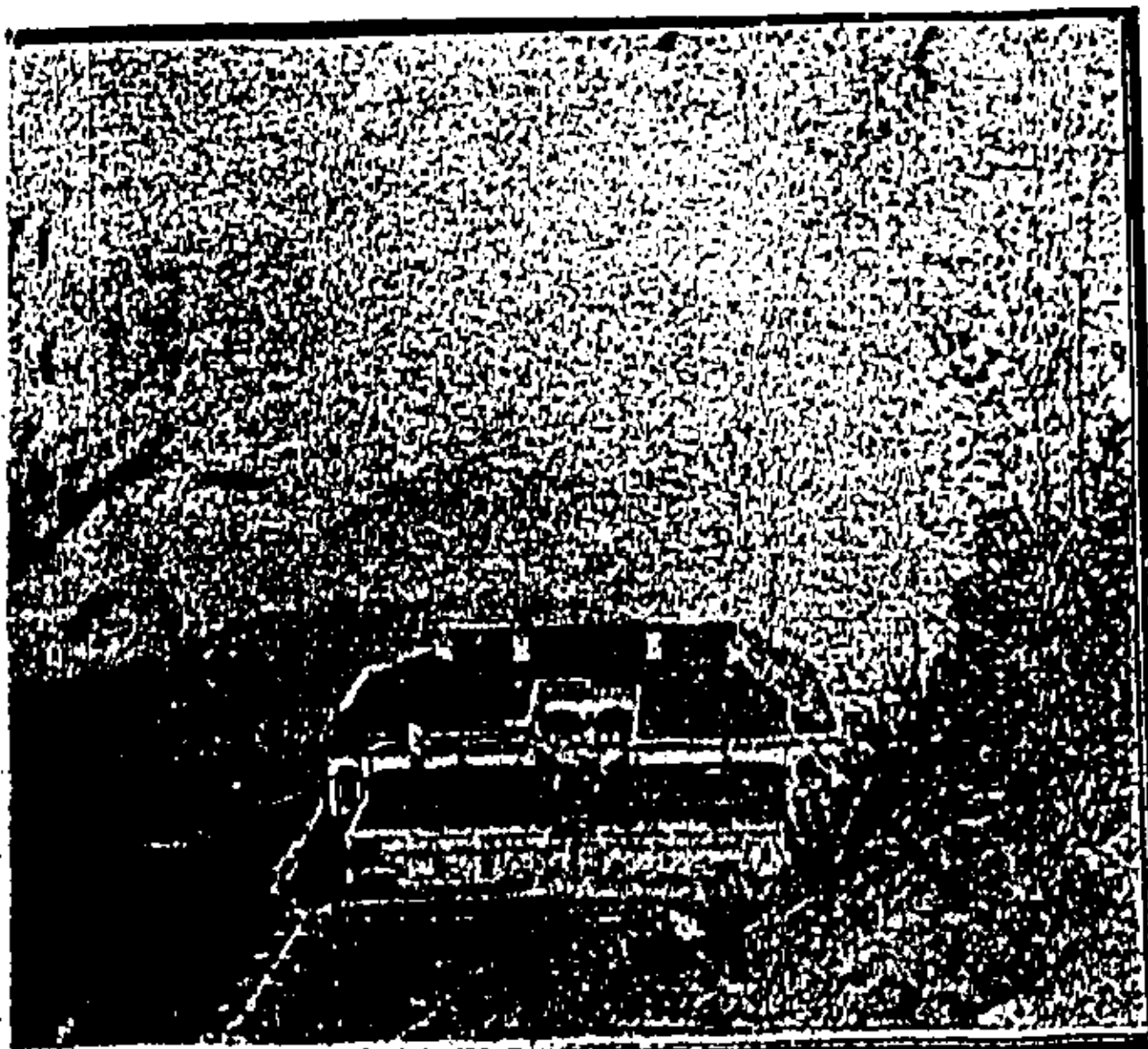
"FIELD" SPREAD OUT.—A race for girls at the St. Joseph's College sports meeting. On the extreme left, a little one is "all out" with a bigger girl (in the centre foreground) in hot pursuit and the "field" far behind.—(Welcome Studio).



TEAM WORK.—The start of the relay race at the St. Joseph's College annual sports. The race was open to all schools in the Colony and was won by St. Paul's College, whose representative is the second runner from the left.—(Welcome Studio).



RUNNING IN UNIFORM.—Members of the St. Joseph's College division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, taking part in a race for them, run in uniform at the school's annual athletic sports meeting at Sookumpoo.—(Welcome Studio).



SEEN FROM "TOPSIDE."—A house on the Peak in the unusual position of being "snapped" from one further up the hillside.



MRS. W. T. SOUTHORN, whose refined literary taste is so extensively admired. As the wife of the Officer Administering the Government she is again making a charming hostess at Government House.—(Ming Yuen).



MR. R. LAPSLEY, Kowloon Dock Recreation Club. He is holder of the Colony's lawn bowls singles championship. In the final last year, he beat a clubmate in Mr. J. C. Brown. This year, Mr. Lapsley has entered from the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, of which Mr. W. Russell (former champion) is another representative. Last year Mr. Lapsley beat Mr. Brown in the semi-final. They will fight their battle over again in the first round this season. Nearly every honour, including Interport selection, has befallen Mr. Lapsley in Lawn bowls.—(Welcome Studio).



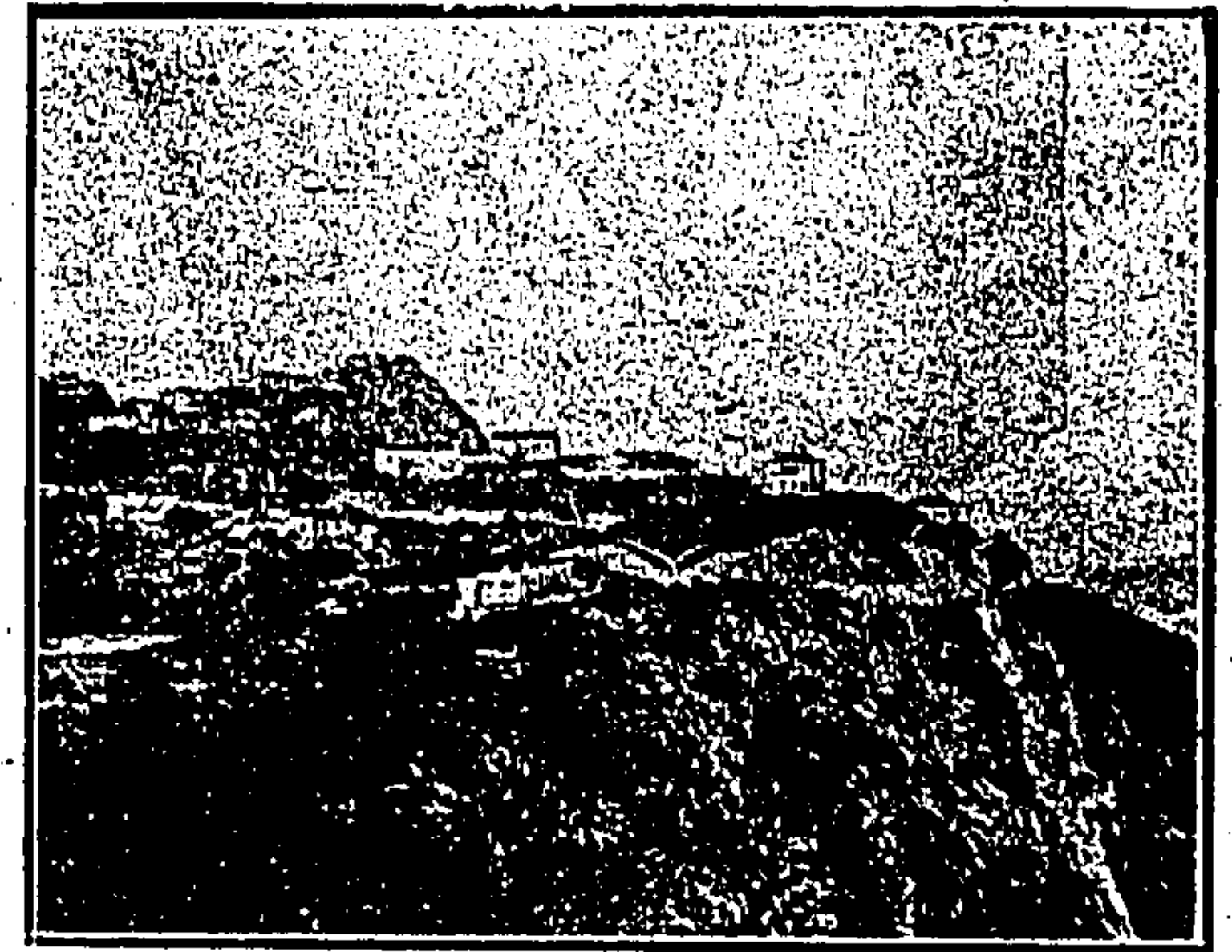
THE HON. MR. W. T. SOUTHORN, C.M.G., during whose comparatively short period of service as Colonial Secretary in Hong Kong is Officer Administering the Government for the second time.—(Ming Yuen).



INSURANCE EXPERTS.—Mr. R. K. Hepburn (centre), local manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. On his right is Mr. Chan Siu-hing (comptroller) and on his left, Mr. Shum Hip-tong, another colleague.—(Ah On & Co.)



THE OLD AND THE NEW.—How the headstones at Stanley have been renovated.



SEEN FROM THE SIDE.—A view of the Peak which shows a side of the height with roads running between the houses dotted here and there.



MR. F. CULLEN of the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, singles champion of the Colony at lawn bowls in 1925, who is competing for the title again this year. Mr. A. Gourlay (who has gone Home) won in 1926 and Mr. R. Lapsley (who is seen elsewhere on this page), completed a sequence of three years' successes for the K. D. R. C.—(Welcome Studio).



THE COLONY'S VERY POPULAR ENTERTAINERS.—Mrs. Harry Woods (centre) and her twin daughters, Miss Doris (left) and Miss Aileen (right), who have taken part in many public entertainments in the Colony during their stay here. The Misses Woods have charmed many by their singing, especially at concerts for Servicemen, and Mrs. Woods invariably accompanies them at the piano. Their impending departure for Canada will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

THE "MAIL'S" FASHIONS ILLUSTRATED

THE SCARF OF ENDURING APPEAL.

Scarves of All Proportions Add Much to the Ensemble. Their Novelty Is Ensured by Their Unusual Patterns and Prints.



The scarf is so essential an accessory to so many types of dresses that it is well nigh indispensable in the fashionable woman's wardrobe. Colour is of course an important item in choosing the scarf. It frequently lends an important touch to the entire ensemble. But for novelty the scarf that boasts

Vivid pictorial designs from foreign countries are some of the designs of outstanding distinction. They are often long and narrow and made to wrap around the neck several times and still leave long ends to fall below the waist. Attractive colour combinations are made in tape-like borders which make a pretty framework for the main designs. These designs while in some cases seen in only one part of the scarf, in other cases is repeated throughout the entire length of the scarf. The light pastel shades are most often used for evening while the deeper tones are used for the daytime costumes.

The drawings introduce humour and action in their figures and are most amusing. The scarves are generally in square and oblong shapes and they tie very nicely. There are also handkerchiefs to match. It is a scarf of John Field, Jr., that Ann Rook wears with so much dash to accompany a chic sport costume in a scene from the First National film, "A Texas Steer."

Of course there are also scarves of plain solid colours that are worn smartly and led Deauville fashion on the sport dress. These, too, are attractive in various patterns with colours harmoniously blended. Indeed it is the day of the scarf in all its colourful appeal.



PICTURESQUE RESLAW Crinoline hat trimmed with velvet flowers.

picturesque scenes and designs is really the season's choicest gift to sartorial effectiveness.



ATTRACTIVE CRINOLINE HAT trimmed with Taffeta. By Reslaw, London.

SPORTS MODES DOMINATE THE SCENE AT SOUTHERN RESORTS.

Cardigans and Scarves Are Much in Evidence. New Colours Seen in Both Formal and Informal Attire. Novelty Shoes Are Seen. Accessories Are Important.



Southern days and southern nights are made very lovely because of the attractive clothes that are packed in trunks and carried to the wintertime playgrounds in sunny southlands. Advance summer modes are in reality exhibited, and consequently interest runs high in what is worn at southern resorts.

Colours this season have an important place in the southern collection. The vogue of tanned skins has influenced the colours of dresses considerably. Deep blues, bright reds, yellows and greens are sharing favours with beige tones and "off" shades of white. Evening clothes again favour pastel tones, biscuit, beige, peach, honey, apricot and pale pink being highly popular. In blues the independence blue is most favoured. And brown, heretofore seen only in the daytime, is much worn in the evening.

Sports clothes show knitted dresses, one and two-piece dresses in woollens and kasha, weaves, crepe de chine, silk and woollen mixtures, tweeds and angora and angora jerseys. Jersey is especially smart. The evening mode shows satin to be in a place of extreme popularity. Satin in pastel tones is seen in many of the newest

gowns, and it gives the appearance of becoming even more in demand as the season advances. Tulle in both plain and flowered colours, tulle and mousseline in the frothy, bouffant dresses fashion some of the most exquisite evening gowns. Lace, too, is much worn. Draped gowns as well as the formal picture dresses are among the season's favourites.

The cardigan jacket is perhaps the outstanding feature of the southern season. It is seen everywhere—even the bathing suit is apt to possess one. The printed daytime frock, the one and two-piece sports dresses—all may add a cardigan and achieve additional chic. Silk materials, jersey, kasha and angora, all are used in creating the cardigan. Many of them show buttons down the front, while there are also a number without the traditional buttons. They are always seen with the sleeveless tennis dress. Indeed, the sleeveless frock makes the cardigan an essential part of the mode. Printed silk dresses for afternoon often are without sleeves, but add a cardigan of the same fabric.

The scarf is coming into a place of its own in creating chic styles. The scarf knotted in jaunty manner lifts sports costumes into a place quite exalted in the mode. Scarves, indeed, are a part of almost every costume shown for the south. In plain colours, polka dots, figured fabrics and monograms in silk, chiffon or linen, they made their smart appearance. They are worn in almost every conceivable way. They are knotted Deauville fashion. They are tucked into pockets and let fly loosely. They are used about the neckline as a sash and are also knotted over one shoulder. The long, winding scarves are wound around the neck twice and then let fly in long, graceful ends. And the scarf is also serving another purpose. It is used to tie in a most becoming fashion about the head.

Evening capes are also a part of the southern wardrobe. Transparent velvets and sheer metallic materials are both fashionable.

Among the accessories that are attracting attention are the crepe de chine shoes in all lovely shades. These and pocketbooks, belts and new jewellery are the high lights of the season in accessories.

Dorothy Mackaill, seen in First National pictures, has chosen this chic cardigan as suitable for all sorts of southern wear. For the swimming or beach suit Miss Mackaill finds it particularly appropriate.

LOVELY GOWNS.

For The Courts And Spring Brides.

Once Easter is over spring brides turn to the delectable business of choosing an appropriate wedding gown.

Tastes differ, but for striking examples of the ideal toilette there is no better place than the saloons of Mme. Eve Valere, 85-89, Knightsbridge, S.W.

If this particular style does not appeal, there are many others from which a bride may choose. One cannot help feeling, however, that the girl who failed to appreciate the beauty of the soft white Duchesse satin original trimmed with thick silky lace would be hard indeed to please. The lace-bordered train shows a graceful cape-like effect, beneath which it narrows to panel dimensions. The wreath of tiny orange blossom buds is, as you see, carried up over one eye in the same way as is the smart hat of the moment.

A Suggestion for a Bridesmaid. For bridesmaids the smarter frocks are those made with full tulle skirts, dipping slightly at the back and attached to a plain corage. One such scheme expressed in terms of hyacinth blue tulle has a spray of blue roses at the waist and clusters of blue flowers on the two tulle frills that form the skirt.

Beauty for the Debutante.

Leaving the subject of bridal towns and turning to the equally important matters of dress for the Courts, it is comforting to know that here, too, Mme. Eve Valere can offer both debutantes and wagers a variety of good things from which to select. That the net is appreciated by a wide circle is proved by the number of Court dresses which are already being made for clients in the saloons 85-89, Knightsbridge.



STYLISH MODEL of Java Straw, trimmed with velvet and silk flowers. By Reslaw, London.

For one frock a married woman has chosen a delightful dress in pale flame-coloured lace embroidered with tiny beads in the same colour. The bolero bodice dips at the back following the line of the skirt, and the Court train is of brocade in deep flame and gold.

Special attention is paid to frocks for debutantes, not only as regards suitable styles but also in the almost more important matter of price. Here are some suggestions for a Court dress for a youthful wearer: A model of soft white satin, starred with diamonds and opening over an underdress of fine silver lace. The train is soft satin. Another dress is of peach-satin, with a skirt consisting of tulle frills to match and trimmed with posies of flowers to tone. The train in this case is of satin bordered with tulle. Yet another frock of fine net lace is lavishly sewn with tiny pearls and beads, and the train of satin or net, as you like it, is embroidered in similar fashion.

JUMPERS OF DISTINCTION.

Unusual Neckline, Uncommon Trimming.

A new ensemble in Paris is the cape and skirt costume, completed by something really exquisite in the way of a blouse or jumper. The two unusual models shown in the sketch employ quite different means of striking a new note, the top one relying entirely on cut and the lower one on trimming for its distinction.

Of Heavy White Georgette.

Heavy white georgette is suggested for the former, which has the draped neck-line seen on so many of the best gowns this season. The whole of the fullness of the blouse is drawn to the right side into an embroidered empiement which matches the right sleeve.

The lower jumper, which is intended to be worn with a black satin cloak and skirt, is of the palest flesh-pink crepe satin with brilliant embroidery in a slightly deeper shade of the same colour.

Unusual encrustations are a feature of several types of jumper, including washing silk and spun silk, which is to some extent replacing the wool stockinette of winter. A model from one world-famous house was in shades of blue washing silk with a design meandering over it like a pathway in perspective, and that brought to mind Alfred Noyes's line, "The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor."

As If Euclid Was Designer.

The use of satin on the shiny and matt sides is responsible for encrustations on some jumpers which look as though Euclid had designed them. And yet they are charmingly pretty.

PASTEL TINTS.

The New Evening Mode Demands Delicately Hued Fabrics With Traceries of Gold and Silver.



The formal note that ushered in the winter season of evening gowns is undoubtedly responsible for the beauty of the fabrics that fashion the mid-season formal frocks. There is a sophisticated elegance to the lines that is matched by the exquisite workmanship seen in the new materials.

These fabrics, gossamer sheer, are yet firm enough to hold traceries of gold and silver and opalescent metals.

The outstanding characteristic of these lovely metal cloths is, of course, their sheerness, whatever the ground be. Sometimes it is a crepe velvet or chiffon. But this ground is merely a lovely but essential foundation for the magic of gold and silver threads worked into designs of rare beauty. There are sheer materials worked with bright, hued flowers; spun silver and gold tissues pliant as a wind-blown flower, all-over printed designs lending their opalescent colours to the gold and silver basis lending many hues to the fabric; there are brocades more closely patterned than precious metals.

The delicate pastel coloured metal embroidered cloth that is an example of artistic workmanship is the outstanding fabric. With its frosted tracery and pastel tones it

is indeed a marvellous cloth to fashion the beautifully draped gowns of modern lines. Lois Wilson, in the First National motion picture, "French Dressing,"



PICTURESQUE Crinoline Hat trimmed with Lace and Roses. By Reslaw, London.

wears an evening gown demonstrating the sheer beauty of the new fabrics. The model is of sophisticated simplicity and charming lines.



DAINTY CRINOLINE HAT trimmed with Arum Lilies. By Reslaw, London.

OUR HOMESIDE PICTURE SERVICE.



K. S. DULEEPSINGHI TO PLAY.—It is now definitely stated that K. S. Duleepsinghi, the brilliant Indian cricketer, who was unable to play against Oxford last year and who has wintered in Switzerland, will resume his studies at Cambridge this term. This is taken to mean that he will be well enough to play cricket again. (Sport and General.)



NOVEL DRESS PARADE IN WEST END RESTAURANT.—The well-known house of Rville, of Hanover-square, London, are staging a super dress parade in the famous Kit-Cat Restaurant.



OPENING OF THE SEASON'S RACING AT NEWMARKET, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, APRIL 17.—"Action vividly expressed." A striking photograph of the opening race (the Long Course Selling Plate) after about half distance. It was won for the third year in succession by Mr. Barling's "Light Dragon," which also won the Cesarewitch in 1922. (Sport and General.)



LORD KYLSANT OFFER THAT MAY CAUSE STRIKE.—Lord Kylsant's tender of £1,900,000 for the purchase of the Australian Commonwealth Line of steamers is being made one of the principal grievances in a dispute which is likely to bring about another crisis in the Australian shipping industry.



ANNUAL HOCKTIDE—OR KISSING CEREMONY—AT HUNGERFORD, APRIL 17.—This ceremony, a relic of grand old days, is carried out annually on Hock Tuesday (the Tuesday in the week following Easter Monday) in the little Berkshire town of Hungerford with picturesque effect. The chief feature is the election of two Tuttimen for the day, who are empowered by an ancient law to demand a kiss from every female they encounter, or, in default, a fine of one penny. These Tuttimen carry long poles decorated with flowers and streamers and an orange, which is presented to the fair lady when she grants the favour. An official and imposing "Orange Scrambler" follows the Tuttimen with a sack of oranges, the surplus being distributed to children. Institutions and private houses are religiously visited to demand the "tax," while passers-by are by no means "neglected." The two Tuttimen with their bouquets demand kisses from the village maidens. (Sport and General.)



DURBAN'S WAR MEMORIAL.—A vital piece of work, typifying South Africa's lion spirit, is the model, from which one of the lions to form part of Durban's war memorial will be made. Mr. Percy Metcalfe, the sculptor, is seen at work in his studio at Barnes, London, dwarfed by the monster he has created. (Sport and General.)



LORD BEAVERBROOK.—London newspaper proprietor and occasional newspaper writer. Came to England from Canada as Max Aitken.



SIR RENNELL RODD, the world-known British diplomat and author, who recently died.



PERSONALITIES AT GOLF.—The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Golfing Society's meeting at Wentworth, Virginia Water, Surrey, on April 17. A rest by the way. Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe (late Governor-General of New Zealand), with his partner, Capt. Gibbons, waiting at the 18th Tee. (Sport and General.)



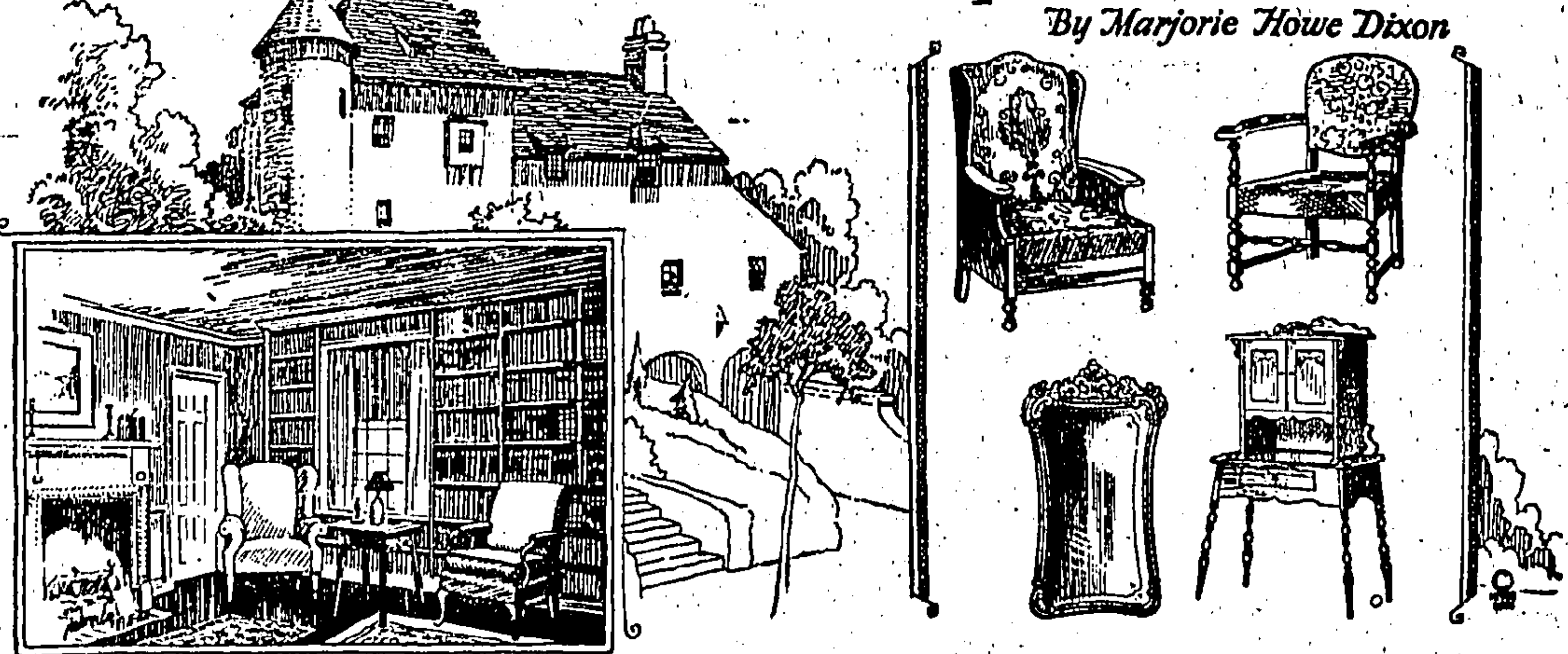
THE NEW POPULAR FABRIC.—British artificial silk is holding its own most favourably amongst other silk materials for fashionable frocks, etc., rivaling the most expensive crepe de chine in its beauty, besides being suitable for all pockets. (Sport and General.)



ANNUAL HOCKTIDE—OR KISSING CEREMONY—AT HUNGERFORD, APRIL 17TH.—This ceremony, a relic of grand old days, is carried out annually on Hock Tuesday (the Tuesday in the week following Easter Monday) in the little Berkshire town of Hungerford with picturesque effect. The chief feature is the election of two Tuttimen for the day, who are empowered by an ancient law to demand a kiss from every female they encounter, or, in default, a fine of one penny. These Tuttimen carry long poles decorated with flowers and streamers and an orange, which is presented to the fair lady when she grants the favour. Institutions and private houses are religiously visited to demand the "tax," while passers-by are by no means "neglected." An unrehearsed incident, "Shoeing the Filly." A lady who was caught overlooking the initiation of the next year's Tuttimen known as "Shoeing the Colt" is forced to undergo an impromptu initiation much to the amusement of the male onlookers. (Sport and General.)

Home and Hospitality

By Marjorie Howe Dixon



Sometimes one finds a happy association of ideas, that bring pictures of delight to one's mind. Lillacs, spring with all its fairness, Normandy, white clouds shimmering over a clear blue sky, and apple trees in bloom. Against all this set a quaint old home of white-washed brick and stone, built about a fat round tower, with a peaked cap on it like the little caps they used for snuffing candles. Does this not appeal to your imagination? Could this not very well be the "home of your dreams" that the enthusiastic real estate salesman is so fond of talking about?

Perhaps among the homes of the French chateau type you will find your desire. So often they succeed in combining a genuine homeliness of feeling with that other crowning grace, hospitality. Doubtless it is their informality that aids in completing this expression.

Harmony in Architecture and Furnishings.

The furnishings of a room to fit that type of house in Gascony, let us say, or Lorraine or Provence are a pleasant combination of rural simplicity of treatment and the French love of ornament. A bedroom, for instance, would arrive at a halfway point between the austerity of the Spanish and the elaborate sophistication of the periods of the Louis.

Blue and white are the sprightly little patterns that climb up and down the short drapes at the deep set windows. A low bedstead with no footboard wears a white woven spread of linen, the squares of which are of alternate open weave and closed. Sweeping down from a point high on the wall to the floor, either side the bed is a long graceful drape, also blue and white.

Various small pieces of furniture, not one of which is large and overbearing, are of beechwood. This wood is most interesting to examine. It takes a dull glossy polish, and in colour is like walnut, yet lighter, and at that, is not the red tan of maple. Carved drawer pulls are worthy of notice. What a restful guestroom this would make.

At the same time the French rural home is receiving merited attention, the English country home with its endearing qualities of fitting into the landscape, and inviting the lonely wayfarer to stop a while, has won our love and affection. The finished settled characteristic would take a while to develop, but it could be done in time. Flagged walks, old poplars, creepers over the brick-and-half-timber construction, these are not all acquired in a year's time.

Once having built such a home, and having shared it with one's friends, one could surely watch and work to "age" it, as the seasons roll by.

A Charming Interior.

The interior would need affectionate study and exercise of taste to mellow it and to round out the charm one dreams of. A dining-room in such a home might be handsomely paneled in oak. Faint, that, patterned paper of dull orange that makes you think of batik could be used above the chair rail. A carved dining set would fit in. On the high buffet with its doors carved in linen fold panelling you would want to place your collection of pewter plates. Copper, too might be used here effectively. To set the table embroidered linen mats could be placed under serving plates of burnt orange, on the bare table. Goblets of amber glass or pewter mugs would add to the ensemble. The colour of the serving plates would repeat that of the curtains.

A fireplace with a fine Tudor arch over it at one end of the room would share the hospitable welcome extended to the guest or homecomer, and here a copper coal scuttle must needs reside, to replenish the fire so that he may be warmed at the little grate. A wide winged chair would await him surely. From this comfort he could look about at the portraits of his distinguished ancestors. It has always been a secret wonder with us why they should be called distinguished at all, and what the artist thought about when he had to paint them.

A Home of Colonial Inspiration.

If it should happen that your particular "dream home" that will best express your ideal of a hospitable house should be Colonial or even Georgian, you will find the

details, outside and in, a most fascinating study. Is there not an entire literature devoted to Colonial hardware—locks and latches, hinges and hasps? Besides there are all the extra things like lanterns and andirons and candle moulds and Betty lamps to read about. What is a Betty lamp? Your great-grandmother used to hang on the back of her chair to bring the light close for her reading or sewing.

A Colonial living-room in its furnishings might very well carry a distinct sea tang. Why not? Many a skipper returned to New England to build himself a fine home, overlooking the ocean if possible, and to it he quite naturally brought the accumulated treasures of his travels.

Your living-room might not meet with his entire approval. If for instance you used a pair of ships' lanterns on your walls. He would grow more enthused, we think, over a skillful copy of a clipper ship or a copy of his favourite barkentine. Now that you can buy a roistering galleon for a few dollars, they say the fad for ship models is dying out. Possibly true. None the less a good copy of a real clipper ship will ever be a joy to the owner. Any other nautical treasures would fit in, too—ships' bells a compass and sextant, and a barometer, of course.

Over the mantelpiece a vigorous marine would seem appropriate. Your candlesticks might be a pair seen recently in the shops, each with a slim little sea horse rampant, bearing the bowl for the candle on his head.

A Colonial living-room that offers unusual charm comes to mind. One entire wall is covered with open bookshelves. A window breaks these with a cozy seat beneath it. Curtains are of chintz, a blue pattern on a cream ground.

A Charming and Hospitable Room. Ivory woodwork and turquoise blue walls form a background to the wide comfortable overstuffed chairs. A convenient coffee table with a fat lamp made from an old bottle, stands near one chair. A grand piano seems very appropriate in this living-room. Should not any room offer you the delight of music and books? The only complaint one might offer is that it would be a bit difficult to enjoy the fireside, the books, the mu-

sic, the clipper ship and the barometer all at once.

If you desire a truly wide opportunity to express your own taste and imagination you may plan a modern art room. It will afford you much chance for study, for though simplicity is the keynote the arrangement is not at all simple.

Suppose you start with one of these new cupboards, with odd size open shelves on one side of the room and a dressing case on the other. Then one of the new divans can stand across the way from a low coffee table, with a big leather cushion alongside, in lieu of a chair. So far, this is not so difficult, is it?

A Modern Art Treatment.

Now try to arrange a few art treasures on your cupboard shelves. The answer is, try it, and find out how very few things will fit. Some of the new Austrian grotesques, a Chinese elephant or two—a bronze figure in severely rhythmic lines, a modern clock, a brass bowl perhaps—one or two pieces of coloured glass, these may do.

The coffee table will not be quite so difficult, for a smart coffee service, an ash tray and a cigarette case will take care of it. The dressing case will take more thought. Perchance there will be drapes over the mirror. They must express the stern folds of the bronze figures you will use elsewhere. By special effort you may find a dresser set in the modern style—very beautiful mirror backs and brushes have been designed, by the craftsmen.

The general effect of your modern art room should be a colourful combination of masses of geometric shapes, imposed one upon another, and with intervals of rhythm and odd accents in your objects of art. Through it all should be felt a strong consciousness of fine crafts—the finished work of the woodworker, the artistry of the silversmith and glassmaker.

It may be that your particular expression of home and hospitality may include not one of the ideas herein discussed. That shouldn't disturb us, should it? Just so it is home, in the springtime, and just so you share it with some one, some friend, then we agree pretty well, do we not?

AN EMPIRE BUILDER.

BIRTH OF MACKINNON
MACKENZIE & CO.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM.

Although it has a history ancient and chequered, and although Vasco da Gama trod upon its streets, Mombasa is possessed of only one solitary statue. It stands in the public garden, on the Kilindini Road, just as the road dips in its approach to the old town harbour. The figure is an unpretentious one, as befits the character of the man it commemorates; and yet his achievements as an Empire builder, when they eventually obtain their due recognition, will be found to stand at level with those of Cecil Rhodes. His name was Sir William MacKinnon.

MacKinnon's career had woven into its more substantial fabric all the elements of adventure and romance which the mind habitually associates with the intrepid pioneers whose foresight and daring have added vast tracts to the British Empire. Born in 1823 in modest circumstances at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, his start in life was as a grocery apprentice. From his native town he soon migrated to Glasgow, where, after he entered



the office of a merchant engaged in the eastern trade. Evidently, however, he quickly began to find:

Each bill of lading a romance
To make him dream of eastern seas.

Of towns with strangely sounding names,
Of shining harbours, sun-bathed quays.

Of dusky grave-faced merchantmen
In dim bazaars as consignees,
For, in his 24th year, he decided to leave the smoky city on the Clyde and seek a place in the Indian sun.

Probably his choice was determined by the circumstance that a school fellow, Robert Mackenzie, with whom he had been maintaining an intermittent correspondence, was already out there. Mackenzie was carrying on a coasting trade of sorts in the Bay of Bengal. He invited the newcomer, on his arrival, to join him, and the well-known firm of Mackenzie & Co. was founded.

From this beginning they were able, in about nine years' time, to build up and consolidate a sound commercial position for themselves.

With a fleet consisting of one steamer only they ambitiously founded the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, their "fleet" plying between Burmah and Rangoon. Later on the name was changed to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and under the direction of MacKinnon it became, and is to-day, one of the great shipping companies of the world, a branch of its service at present forming the main link of communication between South Africa and India. At first its activities were confined to the coasts of India, Burmah and the Persian Gulf, where it created and developed a vast trade; but in time it also connected up with Great Britain, the Dutch East Indies and Australia.

It was in 1873 that the Company's attention first turned to the East African littoral. In that year they started a modest service between Aden and Zanzibar. MacKinnon gave his personal surveillance to this new section of the enterprise and soon established himself high in the favour of Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar. Four years later the Sultan offered him a 70-years' lease of the sovereign rights of the whole mainland dominions of Zanzibar. These extended from Tongue, at the extremity of Portuguese East Africa, along the coast for 1,160 miles to Warsheli, now in Italian Somaliland, and inland as far as the eastern frontier of the Congo Free State. This territory, which included Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza, comprised an area of 590,000 square miles (Rhodesia, north and south, embraces only 440,000). MacKinnon turned with the proposed concession to the Foreign Office. The latter declined to ratify it, and (may it not be said) so flung wantonly away an empire which has cost infinite blood and treasure to retrieve since then. The German East Africa Co. at that time lately "come upon" the



Mlle. Lenglen's reported engagement to a millionaire. — The engagement of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the tennis player, may be announced in the near future, it is rumoured at Nice. An American millionaire is mentioned as her future husband. Mlle. Lenglen's parents refuse either to confirm or deny the rumour. The millionaire referred to some time ago denied that there was any thought of marriage. He has been a friend of the Lenglen family for several years. (Sport and General).

scene, eagerly opened arms for the proffered gift and, with the veiled pressure of their Government behind them, were able to obtain from the Sultan the territory afterwards known as German East Africa. It was only then that the English Foreign Office woke up to a sense of the position and enlisted MacKinnon's influence to obtain as much of his mainland territory as was unappropriated by the Germans. In this he was successful, and in 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company was formed to administer it and, with MacKinnon as Chairman, received a royal charter for the purpose. The Company from the outset was beset with enormous difficulties. Starved of political support and sympathy, it had incessantly to fight the unscrupulous aggressions of foreign interests heavily subsidized by their respective Governments. Disputes concerning alleged treaties and spheres of interest in the interior and Uganda were of constant occurrence, and native risings taxed the resources of the Company to quell. Gradually, however, order was evolved, and the territory now known as Kenya and Uganda settled down under the British flag.

For payment of rent and administration expenses the Company mainly depended on the customs revenue. In 1892, however, the British Government declared the territory to be within its Free Trade zone and so swept away without compensation the fiscal mainstay of the Company. A substitutional scheme of taxation proposed by the latter was also disallowed.

The Company, thus torpedoed, was unable to carry on. Its trading side was also meeting with reverses. Eventually there was nothing left for it but to surrender its charter and permit the Government to take over its assets and interests on the latter was also disallowed.

—C. MACKINNON.
Porto Amalia, B.E.A.



With spring fashions definitely established, the frock that is worn for semi-formal occasions is being exhibited with an air of importance. For there has come upon the scene a dress of such unusual lines and fabric that it may successfully serve several purposes.

In Paris where styles first see the light of day the vogue of chiffon for dinner gowns and all their close relations, was firmly placed in first rank of favouritism. The new gowns are simple enough for dinner, and smart enough to appear later in the evening at supper clubs. Panels, draperies, pleatings and tiers all are seen to vary the silhouette. Colours vary a good deal in these gowns.

The Cartoonists and the Stars

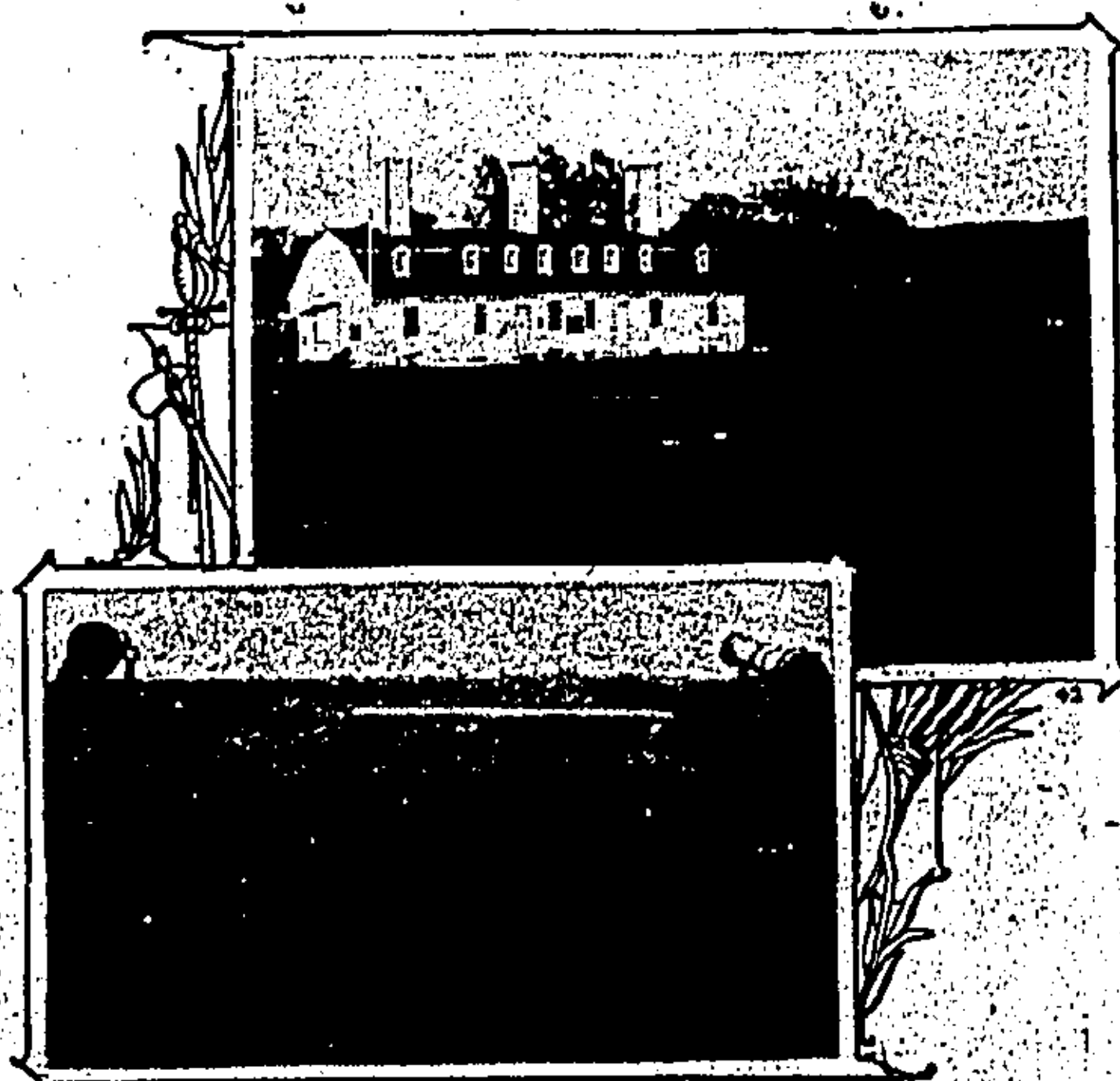


Famed Caricaturist Sketches the Players

AMONG the recent visitors to Hollywood was Bert Luger, a cartoonist of the greatest prestige on the North American Continent. While gossiping with cinema artists he employed his sketching pad and pencil to catch these people in character.

His impressions of Ramon Novarro (1), Eleanor Boardman (2), Marion Davies (3), and George K. Arthur (4), all Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer players, are given here.

Old Fort is now Museum



1. Fort Anne, showing how the grounds have been made into a golf course.
2. The first powder magazine of Fort Anne, built in 1761.

It was in the year 1604 that the Annapolis Basin became known as "Fort Royal"—the royal harbour named by Samuel de Champlain who was second in command to Timothé Pierre du Gas, Sieur de Mons, when he entered with a small battalion the sheet of water now known as the Annapolis Basin. The name finally attached itself to the surrounding settlement and was known as such until the British conquest in 1710, when the place was renamed in honor of Queen Anne, Annapolis Royal.

After a period of years the country was restored to France and D'Aunay erected the first fort on the present site, about the year 1685. The foundation of one bastion of D'Aunay's fort is still to be seen. The fort, after being burned and re-built on several occasions was finally left for all time, and not appearing to have any particular value during the French occupations, the articles of capitulation simply refer to it as the "Fort of Fort Royal." Nor was any distinctive name given to it by Nicholson, but later it came to be known as Fort Anne. Today the fort houses a splendid museum, an object-wondrous moving to the beholder—beautiful in its natural setting—replete with history and romance and alive with memorable names and deeds.



DELIGHTED HONG KONG FANS.—George O'Brien and Edmund Lowe, in "Zat So?", shown here during the week.

JAPAN'S LATEST.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The correspondents are of the opinion that it is useless to send the photographs to the illustrated papers as they are too horrible to print, but it is understood that the Legation is forwarding copies to foreign Governments.—Reuter.

Keeping Order.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
A message from Tsinan says that the Japanese Consul-General has formally notified the local Chinese authorities of the appointment of Major-General Saito as Garrison Commander for the purpose of assisting the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the maintenance of peace and order.—Reuter.

Still Fighting.

Peking, Yesterday.
Apparently reliable French reports state that the Manchurian forces have taken the offensive near Paoingfu (90 miles south-west of Peking, on the Peking-Hankow Railway) and obtained an initial success, inflicting heavy losses of the Kuomintang and Shansi (allied Nationalist) armies.—Reuter.

A General's Kow-tow.

Peking, Yesterday.
General Chang Tsung-chang arrived at Peking yesterday afternoon and kow-tow-ed (made obeisance) to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, humbly apologising for the loss of Shantung.—Reuter.

5 MINUTES' SILENCE.

Ominous Rainstorm for Canton's Mourning.

Rain poured unceasingly when the five minutes' silence was observed, by Government order, in Canton yesterday, as a mark of respect for the Chinese killed in the series of recent clashes with the Japanese in Tsinan.
When the gun was fired from the Goddess of Mercy Hill, all traffic stopped and work ceased.
Flags were half-masted in Canton yesterday.

POSTE RESTANTE.

UNCLAIMED CORRESPONDENCE AT THE G.P.O.

RADIO TELEGRAMS.

A General Post Office notification, gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:—

Poste Restante Correspondence.
R. Adam, Manager, Bank of China, Madam Beauville, Robt. Craig, Capt. E. Cattle (H.M.S. "Hawk"), E. Constance, Master G. & H. Clark, A. E. C. Corbet c/o Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., J. T. Crocker, Miss Lilly Chung, Miss P. Davey, Mr. Fitz-Henry, Gillespie & Sons, Mrs. A. Gillespie, S. T. Goon, (Herbalist), P. Green, Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Miss Ho Mei Ho, John Jose, Manager, Kein Sai Tuin (Express office of Wuchow) E. G. S. Kay, L. H. Lamb, P. Logue, S. D. Lund, T. H. Morrison (Morrison Motors), A. C. Montgomery, John Meikle, Mr. & Mrs. Noll-Walker, W. H. Pashley, A. Petroff, H. J. Renniks (Hotel Belmonte), M. A. Sofaer, Mrs. W. B. Stewart, H. Shaw, J. Samson, R. W. Taylor, Mr. Theising, A. A. L. Tison, B. Zipper.
Unpaid Correspondence.
T. W. Campbell, Paul Harvey (c/o H.K. Hotel), T. Van Leenwen, M. J. E. Mitchell, P. Perkins, E. Stille (c/o H.K. Hotel), S. Sagulag.
Registered Articles.
Bank of Chosen, G. Fantallaz, H. Lensvelde, Miss E. & R. Morokian, Archie Ming (H.K. Christian College), C. Ramson, M. A. Sofaer, C. Tang, A. Weismann, B. Zipper.
Radio Telegrams.
Address. From.
Scribes Cholon
Scribes Cholon
Taanen Tcheka
Teaset s.s. "Tenyo Maru"
Wdit Wuchow
Yuen Lai Samarinda
Oscar (Bank of China) Swatow
Kieoling Magelang
Georgy Gullin San Francisco
Taant Cheung-woo Kwongchow
Harbour Pilot Station
s.s. "Somedono Maru"
Shudder Nandinh
Portrait s.s. "Kashgar"
Miramar s.s. "Mongolia"
Lai Sang Makassar
Cheng Go (Letter) Kashmir
Mrs. Murenbeid Lahadutai
Tai Tong (H.K. Hotel) Medan
Garlar San Antonio
Chingurien Jesselton
Judgment Los Angeles
Crispation Nandinh
Toubador Cholon
Leicher Mail str. Trier Seerabaja
Stem Post Restante
Papier Wuchow
9272 Swatow

CHINA EXHIBITION.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PRESENTED.

A HUGE SUCCESS.

At the final general committee meeting of the China Exhibition, the statement of accounts, having been circulated among the members, was taken as read, and carried by unanimous vote. The Rev. W. W. Rogers was in the chair, and mentioned that the exhibition from the financial side had been an undoubted success, as they had in hand the sum of \$1,273.39, with an amount of \$358.25 that had not yet been received, which would bring the total up to \$1,631.64, a return that was certainly not expected, but nevertheless very praiseworthy.

It was suggested that this sum be divided among various institutions in the Colony, and elsewhere, preference being given to Medical and Educational efforts, not all necessarily of distinctly missionary character.

After discussion the following amounts were voted:—

Chinese Mission to Lepers	\$200.00
Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals	100.00
Kwong Wah Hospital	100.00
Kowloon	100.00
C.M.S. Blind Boys' Home, Fochow	100.00
To St. Andrew's Church, for electric Lighting; repair of furniture and lawn	300.00

(This represents out-of-pocket expenses only).

The balance to be sent to the Church Missionary Association for their disposal.

The use of this balance, was subject to the following commendations by the general committee, as appeals from the institutions mentioned below had been received by the Chairman.

That preference be given to the C.M.S. Lepers Home, Pakhoi; the Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon City; St. Hilda's Girls' School, Canton; Holy Trinity College, Canton; St. Stephen's Hall (Women's University Hostel) Hong Kong.

Interesting information regarding some of the places for which help was approved was given. The Blind Boys' Home in Fochow was outside the diocese, but it was felt that in view of the great need of the work that it was doing, help should be sent. St. Hilda's Girls' School, Canton, has continued its invaluable work all through the troublous times in Canton, while Holy Trinity College has been closed since 1925, and is just about to re-open under the Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Wittenbach. The work that the Kwong Wah is doing is so well known, that comment is needless.

The Chinese Mission to Lepers, under the patronage of Sir Shou-son Chow, and Dr. S. W. Tso, two of the gentlemen who assisted at the opening of the China Exhibition, is a purely Chinese effort that is organised for the stamping out of this dread disease. It is felt that grants to these various societies and associations will meet with universal approval.

In a few closing words, the Chairman mentioned that he had heard from all sides congratulatory remarks about the exhibition, which remarks he passed on to the general committee, for it was due to their untiring efforts that the success of this unique event was made possible.

He read the letter from the Bishop of the Diocese, in which the Bishop, after congratulating the committee on the undertaking, expressed the hope that the experiment would be repeated in the future.

Mr. Rogers then conveyed his best thanks to the Committee for their work, and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned, 'sine die' as the Chairman remarked!

Statement of Accounts. Receipts.

By loans	\$ 700.00
Entrance to Exhibition	1008.05
Takings and rent	5137.73

Total	\$6842.78
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To come	\$ 358.25
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To Repayment of loans	\$ 700.00
Construction, repayments to stalls, etc	4,869.39
Balance	1,273.39

Total	\$6,842.78
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DESTITUTE.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning, C. I. Ivanoff and Matchal Lebon, two foreigners, appeared on the charge of being destitute and without employment. The former was said to have been residing at an expensive hotel, and he admitted having no money. The latter had served a term of imprisonment at Singapore. Both were ordered to the House of Detention.

DOG RACE COURSES.

NEW LICENCES BILL INTRODUCED.

COMMONS' UNANIMITY.

Westminster.—The most interesting thing in the House was the reception given to Mr. John Buchan's Dog Racing Bill. This bill requires all future dog courses to obtain a licence before beginning racing; existing courses must obtain a licence within six months from the passing of the bill into law. The local authority may give or withhold a licence, and it may also impose any conditions that it deems desirable.

The bill was introduced under the ten-minutes' rule, under which a member briefly explains the objects of the bill, and asks permission to introduce it. Permission was given without the slightest sign of opposition. There was strong feeling in the House about dog racing was known; but the unanimity with which the permission to introduce the bill was given was a surprising and potent fact.

A Skillful Advocate.

Some of the unanimity may have been due to the skill of Mr. Buchan's advocacy. He made no complaint about the sport; he did not attack the gambling which some maintain to be the sole reason for these races—after mechanical hares, though he did call these meetings "huge open-air casinos." He based his whole case on the magnitude of the new sport and the need of public control. Mr. Buchan has a soothing way with him, and he can make an impressionistic "blow" with anyone.

When the House comes to close quarters with the bill, nothing is more likely than that dissent and critical voices will be heard. But of the strength of the support that is behind the bill on all sides of the House there can be no manner of doubt.

Unemployed & A Film Company.

A very interesting question of administration was raised by Mr. Maxton at question-time, but acerbic questions and evasive answers are not the best method of bringing out the facts, which are obscure. The Labour case is that some 211 unemployed on the books of a Labour Exchange were engaged for a day by a film company and not paid their wages. According to Mr. Maxton a test action brought in the Derby County Court established the claim of the men.

What was not made clear was whether their unemployment pay was stopped. If they received no pay from the film company, and, in addition their unemployment pay was stopped, clearly the men have suffered a hardship. If, on the other hand, they did work for which their employer looked to the insurance funds to pay them, clearly here would be a scandal comparable to those of the old Poor Law in the thirties of the last century. But the facts were left obscure.

The Minister of Labour contented himself by maintaining that it was not for his department to recover the money for the men, and with that we had to be satisfied. Mr. Maxton tried to move the adjournment on the ground that it was a matter of "urgent public importance," but the Speaker did not agree. He so far sympathised with Mr. Maxton, however, as to suggest that he might raise the topic on the adjournment.

Private Members' Topics.

The private members' motions were again unsatisfying, for neither inter-imperial trade nor a motion disapproving of the Liberal land policy are exactly burning questions, and they would not have been chosen by the House had it been free to choose. They were debated merely because they happened to have the luck of the ballot.

The remedy would seem to be that the House should be given the power to refuse a motion by a member who has had the luck of the ballot when it is of insufficient general interest.

On Mr. Barclay-Harvey's motion on the furtherance of Empire trade Mr. Amery spoke well and much more vividly than usual; he tends to be a little dry and matter-of-fact. To-day he made his trade statistics live—a rare achievement. He pointed out that 7,500,000 Australians and New Zealanders were buying more British produce from the other end of the world than 120,000 Europeans at our doors. One New Zealander, measured by export statistics, was worth to us a dozen Frenchmen, 24 Germans, 100 Chinese and 300 Russians. Figures are only illustrations, as the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain observed, but this illustration was remarkably lively. Of course, it must be understood that Mr. Amery's figures were per head of population—a method of comparison that favours the relatively thinly populated Dominions as against the more densely populated Europe.

CINEMA NOTES.

"SORRELL AND SON" AT THE QUEEN'S.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.

The big screen version of Warwick Deering's famous novel, "Sorrell and Son," is being screened at the Queen's Theatre for the last times to-day. The story is enacted by a sterling cast including such well-known players as H. B. Warner, Anna Q. Nilsson, Alice Joyce, Nils Asther and Norman Trevor. "Sorrell and Son" was directed by Herbert Brenon, who made "Beau Geste" and "Peter Pan."

WORLD THEATRE.

"Diplomacy," an excellent picture with secret service methods, which will be shown for the last time to-day at the 5.15 and 9.20 performances in the World Theatre, offers suspense and mystery as well as an appealing love story. Blanche Sweet, Neil Hamilton and Matt Moore are the chief players. At 2.30 and 7.15 the Chinese drama, "Lok Yeung Bridge" will be shown.

STAR THEATRE.

Another picture well worth seeing is "The Heart of Salome" which will have its final screenings at the Star Theatre to-day. "The Heart of Salome" is an absorbing story of a financier's spy, a part played by Alma Rubens. A thrilling sword duel provides the climax. Holmes Herbert, Barry Norton, Robert Agnew and Walter Duncan appear in support of Miss Rubens.

WAR RELICS GOING.

SCRAPPING THE UNPLEASANT REMINDERS.

BRITISH VIEW CHANGES?

Britain is scrapping her war relics. Just as eagerly as they were gathered for parks and other public places ten years ago, battered tanks, massive cannon, bayonets, gas masks, helmets, whole museums of shells, machine guns and small arms by the dozen are being sold for scrap iron and the proceeds given to the poor.

Britons say the relics are unpleasant reminders of the horrors of war, the government war office declares it has no further use for them, and no one except the junk dealers will take them.

Effect On Children.
At Taunton the city councillors called the local tank "a public nuisance, a disgrace to twentieth century civilisation and a violation of Christianity." Bampton, in Devonshire gave its trench mortar away. At Holyhead a councillor advised that the city's tank be flung into the breakwater. The Edinburgh town council has agreed to sell its guns and relics for £200. Aberdeenshire, favourite recruiting ground of the Gordon Highlanders, made so complete a sweep of its war relics that the beds of the Don and Dec rivers are graveyards of bayonets and guns.

Everywhere the city fathers complain that playing with tanks and big guns instead of tin soldiers and toy cannons will make the children too fond of the false glory in war.

IN THE COLONY?

CANTON MILITARY DESERTERS.

A staff officer of the 2nd Battalion Canton Army, residing at No. 430 Des Voeux-road, Central, has notified the Police that two soldiers of the Canton Army deserted from the regiment on May 4, and are believed to be in the Colony.

AMONG NEIGHBOURS.

As the result of a serious quarrel with a neighbour, a Chinese woman has been removed to the Government Hospital suffering from injuries sustained to the left arm and stomach. The woman resided at Sai Wing-lane, and is 66 years of age.

With a view to encouraging a general knowledge of the "Three People's Principles, the Nationalist University Council has decided to hold monthly examinations in the subject and all educational institutions have been ordered to conduct such for their students.

With a view to preventing floods in the Yellow River in the future the Honan River Conservancy Bureau has received special instructions from General Feng Yuxiang to plant trees on both banks of the Yellow River. About 2,000,000 trees have already been planted and more trees are being purchased for this specific purpose.

STOPS INDIGESTION WHERE IT STARTS.

It's a fine thing to get up from a heavy meal knowing that the food which you have enjoyed will be easily digested, without pain or any stomach suffering. Yet it's the easiest thing in the world to avoid indigestion or, if you are an habitual sufferer, to stop it and put the stomach into perfect health. Just a little "Bisurated" Magnesia in water, or two or three tablets taken after eating, instantly neutralises the excess acids which cause the trouble, prevents fermentation, and soothes, heals and strengthens the inflamed stomach lining. "Bisurated" Magnesia, which is sold by all chemists, is the remedy which is recommended by doctors, used in hospitals, and by thousands of sensitive sufferers, who have proved again and again that it is a certain reliever of all acid-caused digestive troubles.

NOTICE.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 26th May and MONDAY, 28th May, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each per day up to Friday, 26th May, 1928.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2 per day.

Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Hong Kong, 19th May, 1928.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

May, 20th 1928.

Sunday after Ascension. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Military Service, 9.30 a.m. Children's Service, 10.15 a.m. Peak Sunday School, 10 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. H. V. Koop. Holy Communion, 12 noon. Evensong, 6 p.m. Preach: The Dean.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

Following are the Services for to-morrow:—
Sunday after Ascension. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher the Vicar. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, Preacher the Vicar. Monday, 21, 9 p.m. Reception to bid farewell to Mr. Mrs. and Miss Mitchell.

UNION CHURCH.

Jordan Road, Kowloon.

[The only Church in Kowloon for Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, Methodists and other Evangelical Protestants outside the Church of England.]

Morning: 10 a.m. Young People's Service, conducted by Mr. A. W. Ingram.

Public Worship 11 a.m. Subject: "Recurring Needs" 6 p.m. "The Message of the Silent Years in the Life of Christ." Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Horace Johnston, B.A.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m. Subject: "Soul & Body." Wednesday Evening Meeting at 6.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address open:—

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The death occurred at the maternity ward of the Victoria Hospital yesterday morning of Mrs. Barridge, the wife of Sergeant-Major Barridge, R.E., with whom deep sympathy is felt.

Wuhu telegrams to the "Eastern Times" say that Japanese naval parties landed there and tore down all slogans referring to be Shantung affair. As a result of this action, a mass meeting was called for to launch an anti-Japanese boycott.

While a party of golfers were returning by car from Seekingno golf course near Shanghai, last Sunday evening their car was fired on by some unknown persons. No one was hit, but the shooting has resulted in a number of golfers refraining from proceeding to the course.

The Bureau of Education for Greater Shanghai, according to the Chinese press, is making arrangements to provide newspaper boards to be hung in different parts of the district. The idea is to promote the practice of newspaper reading by the general public.

According to a Wuhu message a large party of bandits attacked Yuchi, a town on the northern bank of the Yangtze only 30 li away from Wuhu, and, after looting the place and murdering a dozen merchants, burnt it to the ground. The losses are estimated at about \$180,000. Troops have been sent from Wuhu to cope with the marauders.



Secretary of Interior Hubert Work, who has been called a coward by Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, who alleged that the Secretary faulted a wounded war veteran. The Secretary denied the charges. Senator Caraway called the Secretary a coward on the floor of the Senate and stated that he would meet the Secretary anywhere at anytime if he repeated the charges.

Martial law is being enforced very strictly by troops under Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Commissioner of Gendarmerie, in Chinese territory, says a Shanghai contemporary.

2nd Lt. J. A. Burns, of the 2nd Batt. Scots Guards, appeared as complainant before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. Defendant was the "boy" of the yacht "Gael," on which Lt. Burns had gone to Lamma Island last Sunday, with Lt. C. A. R. Coghill and Lt. G. M. Kimmont, to bathe. Complainant missed \$23 which is alleged to have been found concealed behind the locker. Defendant was charged with larceny. Acting Sub-Inspector Mair of the Water Police prosecuted. Mr. J. M. Remedios defended. After evidence was taken, the case was remanded.

New York.—That he had been bewitched through a woman having given him a cake to eat was the assertion made by a man during the hearing of a case at Welch, West Virginia. The man, Wade Hamlin, had been charged with breaking into a house, and, according to the New York World, he declared that since the day he had eaten the cake given him there he had been bewitched. "The spell ruined my luck," he said. "Everything I undertook went wrong. I lost every job I got. I got into goal. I could not sleep. I could not eat. I had fits. Sometimes I would come to myself all of a sudden and not know how I got where I was. I was bewitched and under the control of something—I don't know what. 'I found out that he (the man whose home he entered) offered a man \$5 to rebuke me, to death. He wanted to get rid of me for some reason. I know I was afraid I was going to be rebuked to death. I found myself going into his house to ask him about it. I pushed open the door and walked in, and then I came to myself all of a sudden. I cannot explain things—they just happen to me like that since I ate that piece of cake that conjured me."

The Blue Funnel str. "Aeneas" which left Hong Kong April 3, arrived at Marseilles on May 3.

"B" Sweep in the Shanghai Champions was won by Captain John Evans in charge of the P. & O. Tender "Gutzlaff."

The garden party of the Sino-Japanese Society, which was to have been held on the club grounds, Siccawei Road, Shanghai last Sunday, was postponed.

A lecture on "Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution" will be given by Mr. Ng Tai-ping of the Hong Kong University on Sunday, at 2 p.m. in the Modern Literary Association, Caine-road. All interested are welcome.

The many friends of Mr. W. H. Edley, chief wharfinger of the Steamboat Co., will regret to hear that he was removed to the French Hospital on Thursday, for further treatment for pleurisy from which he has been suffering for a considerable time.

The Ministry of Justice of the Nationalist Government has issued a proclamation calling the public's attention to the fact that in future all communications addressed to that department, which are in the nature of complaints or accusations, must be presented in the regular official form, duly endorsed, with the sender's full name and address and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond. All communications which do not adhere to these regulations will not be considered.

British Admiralty Fleet orders recently contained a specimen menu—a test for a rating who wished to pass for "Warrant Instructor in Cookery"—as follows:

Consomme a la Macedoine.
Plaice a la Bohemie.
Steak and kidney pie.
Potato croquettes.
Boiled vegetable marrow.
White sauce.
Sweet omelet.
Cannapes de sardine.

This menu makes an interesting contrast with the dietary provided in His Majesty's ships, say, sixty years ago.

Constantinople.—During recent months a movement has been started by university students to make Turkish the only language spoken here. Notices bearing the words, "Citizens, speak Turkish," have been placarded in the post offices, trains, and boats. Not content, however, with this placarded demand, certain extreme partisans of this movement, which applies principally to Jews, Greeks, and Armenians under Turkish subjection, have gone so far as to interrupt conversations being carried on in public places in foreign tongues, and to resort to shameful and uncouth measures to have their wishes respected. This behaviour has resulted in many regrettable incidents.

A World Grain Exhibition and Conference, to discuss "the production, processing, and marketing of cereals," is to be held at Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, in the heart of the Canadian wheatfields, in 1932. This decision was reached at a gathering of Canadian Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, men prominent in the grain trade, bankers, and representatives of farmers' organizations. The Premiers of the three Prairie Provinces were delegated to secure support of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and this is already assured. The conference, which will synchronise with the jubilee of the arrival at Regina of the first trans-continental railway, the Canadian Pacific, is to be undertaken as a step towards the "breaking down of international boundaries and a better understanding between the peoples of the world."

Thomas Ward Spray, 54, an unemployed stoker, of no fixed home, was charged at Guildhall before Mr. Alderman Howell, with stealing from a platform at Liverpool Street Station a suit-case, containing clothing, the property of Mr. Reginald Bell, a Customs officer. The theft, to which the accused pleaded guilty, was committed on the evening of Bank Holiday, when the station was thronged. When seized by a railway detective named Staton, he surrendered the suit-case and remarked: "All right. It's finished." A number of previous convictions were proved against Spray. The prisoner told the Court that he was "educated on the streets" and added: "When I am out of a job and up against it, I do steal. Not that I am naturally of a bad disposition, but you know, yourself, sir, when you get out of work it depresses you, and then your old habits get the upper hand. (Laughter.) After this I shall have another go at going straight." Mr. Alderman Howell passed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

One of the British destroyers in Shanghai left for Taingtao last Wednesday night, while other departures of men-of-war included H.M.S. "Hawkins," one Japanese and one American destroyer.

Among the passengers leaving the Colony yesterday by the a.s. "Taiping" for Manila and Australia were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Reynolds, Mr. H. L. Jackman, Mr. E. Cock, and Dr. and Mrs. Shellshair.

Shanghai steamship companies were in receipt of telegraphic advices from Chefoo to the effect that the military authorities have forbidden steamers to enter the port after sunset and before sunrise, and that all passengers are being searched by the gendarmes.

The Chinese Minister to Tokyo, Mr. Wang Yung-pao, has lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government against the Tainan affair.

The Foochow authorities have issued an order forbidding foreign merchants to establish opium smoking dens in the city.

A middle-aged woman and a young man, believed to be mother and son, were found unconscious recently in a gas-filled room in a Bayswater hotel. They were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Praed-street. The woman's name was given on the hotel register as Mrs. Nowell, and that of the man as Mr. Edward Nowell. They had recently arrived in London from the Continent.



Senator Simon D. Fess of Ohio, who has been chosen as the temporary chairman and keynote speaker of the Republican National Convention to be held in Kansas City, Mo., this June. The selection of Senator Fess was made by the sub-committee of the National Republican Committee, at its meeting in Kansas City.

A Mass as an act of reparation for the attacks of Bishop Barnes on the doctrine of the Real Presence was offered at St. Chad's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Birmingham, in connection with the annual celebration for deceased members of the Catholic Young Men's Society. The celebrant was Canon Wheatley, spiritual director of the society, and Dr. Barrett, Auxiliary Bishop of Birmingham, read a message from the Archbishop of Birmingham, Dr. McIntyre, in which he said that they were sad and sorrowful at heart at things that had been publicly said against the Blessed Sacrament. The Mass was a public demonstration of faith, love, and loyalty.

In a message from Niagara Falls (Ontario) the "Central News" reports a terrible calamity to the wild swan life of that region. He says that 1,000 of the birds were swept over the falls and another 200 were killed on the ice and rocks below when the famous and dangerous ice bridge moved away, carrying the birds with it. Weather in the Southern States turned warm early this year and the swans headed northward before the usual time. The open river offered the one resting-place for them, and at night they slept. Swans, like geese mate only once, and they remain together until one dies. As the bodies of the dead birds floated into eddies below the Falls their bereaved mates could be seen hovering near, sorrowfully looking for them. The tragedy is a repetition of the disasters of former years, although fewer birds have been lost than formerly, thanks to the action of Jack Miner, a well-known Canadian bird lover, who succeeded in coaxing many of the swans to go to Kingston on their annual migration. This year the weather beat Jack Miner, and the swans were precipitated over the Falls, another 200 birds at the bottom of the Falls also being crushed to death.

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Sport Columns

HOME CRICKET.

ROOT SCORES A CENTURY & TAKES 7 WICKETS.

LARWOOD MAKES 101.

London, Yesterday. First-class cricket matches concluded to-day resulted as follows:—

Champions Checked.
At Lord's, Middlesex took first innings points from Lancashire, the Champions. Scores:—Lancs. 156 runs. Middlesex 180 runs for 5 wks. There was no play on the third day (Friday).

No Decision.
Scores at the Oval were:—Surrey 245 runs. Glamorgan 134 runs for 3 wks. There was no play on the third day (Friday).

As no decision had been reached on the 1st innings and the side batting last had not completed their innings, this match does not count in the county championship.

Worcester v. Kent.
At Worcester, Worcestershire lost first innings points to Kent. Scores:—

Kent 290 runs (Root 7 wks. for 125). Worcester 88 runs (Wright 5 for 28) and, following-on, 408 runs (Gibbons 140, Root 107).

Warwick v. Somerset.
At Birmingham, Warwickshire took first innings points from Somerset. Scores:—

Warwick 411 runs for 6 wks., declared (R. E. S. Wyatt 177, Croft 102 not out) and 117 runs for 5 wks.

Somerset v. Gloucester.
At Gloucester, Gloucestershire took first innings points from Notts. Scores:—

Notts 429 runs (Larwood 101 not out). Gloucester 416 runs for 9 wks. (Hammond 118 not out).

Leicester v. Essex.
At Leicester, Leicestershire took first innings points from Essex. Scores:—

Essex 82 runs and 228 runs. Leicester 181 runs (O'Connor 7 for 52).

Derby v. Sussex.
At Ilkeston, Derbyshire led Sussex on the first innings. Scores:—

Sussex 111 runs and 223 runs. Derby 159 runs and 19 runs for no wicket.

There was no play on the third day (Friday).

Oxford v. West Indies.
At Oxford, the University drew with the West Indies touring team. Scores:—

West Indies 324 runs and 313 runs for 6 wks. (Small 106). Oxford 261 runs.

Cambridge v. Yorkshire.
At Cambridge, the University drew with Yorkshire. Scores:—

Yorkshire 224 runs for 5 wks., declared (Sutcliffe 81 not out). Cambridge 30 runs (Robinson 8 for 13) and, following on, 41 runs for 5 wks.—Reuter.

WINS AGAIN.

MILLE. LEBLAN RETAINS GOLF TITLE.

Hunstanton, Yesterday. In the final of the British women's golf tournament over 36 holes, Mlle. Manette Leblan (France) the holder, and Belgian champion, beat Miss Sylvia Marshall, the Champion of Sussex, 3-2.—Reuter.

FANLING GOLF.

ADAMSON CUP QUALIFIER.

In the Adamson Cup competition T. Young qualified with 86-20, 66.

Other scores were:—E. Moore 85-15, 70; C. Sara 94-24, 70; W. H. Edmonds 91-18, 73; C. McLeod 88-14, 74.

STARTING TIMES AT FANLING TO-MORROW.

9.24 a.m. A. B. Purves and F. A. Redmond.
9.28 " E. J. Lacon and A. M. Ilford.
9.32 " S. T. Butlin and N. K. Littlejohn.
9.36 " E. A. Simon and C. B. Morrison.
9.40 " F. C. Fowle and B. P. MacMahon.
9.44 " J. Cameron and K. S. Morrison.
9.48 " A. B. Raworth and E. Davidson.
9.52 " L. H. Andrewes and E. C. Frederick.
9.56 " F. D. Pearce and W. D. Brown.
10.00 " J. P. Sherry and W. A. Weight.
10.04 " E. R. Hallifax and P. W. Massey.

HOME SOCCER.

THE PAST SEASON REVIEWED.

THE CHAMPIONS.

It is in every way fitting that Everton should have won the League championship this year and thus aptly celebrated the jubilee of their formation as a club. Formed in 1878 Everton were one of the original twelve members of the Football League and they are the only club to have been continuous members ever since. Nevertheless, during their fifty years career in the League they have only secured championship honours on two previous occasions, the first as long ago as 1890-1 and the second in 1914-15. They have missed the distinction by a narrow margin on several occasions, however, for they have been runners-up six times and third on three other occasions. This season they assumed the leadership from Newcastle at the beginning of November and, playing consistently good football in which they had much to thank the excellent marksmanship of Dixie Dean for, they kept it until a spell of comparative loss of form and Huddersfield's long run of successes during the first three months of this year, put the Yorkshire club in the lead in the middle of March. At that time Huddersfield were strongly fancied to win the Cup and the League as well. As it has turned out they have fallen between the two stools, as has happened on more than one occasion in the past.

Huddersfield's Cup Failure.
Huddersfield's players are not to be blamed if they have not during the last few weeks been able to maintain that wonderful form which prompted many a home critic to urge the selection of no less than nine of the club's players (they have actually as many internationals in their ranks) for the international match against Scotland in March. Huddersfield's downward progress may be said to date from their first meeting with Sheffield United in the semi-final of the English Cup. They drew at the first attempt, drew the first replay after extra time, and finally won the third match. But the effort, adding as it did to already considerable League arrears thrust upon the team a very severe end of the season strain which it is not at all surprising to find has been too much for them. On March 24 Huddersfield had played 32 games from which they had gathered 42 points. In the six weeks since then they have had to play three exciting games with Sheffield United and the final against Blackburn, in the Cup competition, and ten League matches. Those ten League games have yielded them only 9 points, they have scored only 16 goals and lost 18 scored against them. Six of the games have been played on their own ground and they lost four of them! That fact alone indicates the extent to which the dread disease of staleness had affected the side. Huddersfield are undoubtedly the best side in the country, and their failure provides the very best possible indication one could have of the well nigh impossibility of the task of annexing Cup and League honours in the same season in the face of the competition of present day football. The season, so far as the First Division is concerned, has been one of the most interesting if not the most interesting of post war years. Its keen competition is reflected in the fact that there are only 15 points difference between the leaders and the last clubs while only eight clubs of the 22 have scored more goals than they had registered against them!

BRITAIN WINS.

INTERNATIONAL RIDING HONOURS.

Brussels, Yesterday. At the international riding meeting the British military team won the Prix des Nations, beating French, Japanese, Belgian and Swiss competitors.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

ITALY ELIMINATES ROMANIA.

Rome, Yesterday. In the second round of the Davis Cup, Italy eliminated Rumania by winning the first three of the five matches.—Reuter.

The Rhine Army beat the French Army in an Association football match at Mayence by 9 goals to 0.

L. A. Waghorn, the young Sussex professional cricketer, is now attached to the ground staff at Lord's.

BILLIARDS GOSSIP.

IVORY BALLS VERSUS COMPOSITION.

"AKIN TO A CRISIS."

Something akin to a crisis has been reached in regard to the use of ivory and composition balls in first-class billiards, and the problem is likely to be extensively discussed, and probably elucidated, says "Spot Ball." At the present time in only an infinitesimal proportion of the games played in this country are ivory balls used, and it is considered in influential quarters that such a state of affairs should not continue under official cognisance.

The Billiards Control Council made a far-reaching, but quite democratic move a year or two ago, when they decided that the amateur championship should be played with composition balls, the popularity of their step being proved by the largely increased number of entrants to the competition. Such an augmentation of the number of competitors enabled them to reduce the entry fee from three guineas to one guinea, which was, again, an enterprising and successful policy.

So far, however, the Council have taken no steps in the direction of bringing the professional championship into line, and for this event ivory balls continue to be the playing medium, it is only natural that professional players should utilise them for all their games. This unsatisfactory state of affairs, undoubtedly, has a retarding effect upon the development of young men, both amateur and professional, who have to be looked to, to maintain the standard of our great national indoor game. The majority of young players of either category from whose ranks champions of the future must emanate, are comparative strangers to the vagaries of the ivory ball, and something must, therefore be done to encourage them to develop their game along the proper lines.

It is a well-known fact that it is most difficult to secure, and maintain, a perfectly running set of ivory balls, which are so much affected by climatic conditions, and this fact renders their universal use a matter of utter impossibility. Ivory balls are never used in the Dominions, and consequently the many fine Overseas players who have, from time to time, visited this country, and been compelled to play with them, have laboured under a very severe and unfair handicap.

Height of Excellence.
Instances of this are furnished by the experiences of J. R. Hooper.

the old Australian amateur champion, George Gray, the wonderful red ball player, and Clark M'Conachy, the New Zealand champion. The first-named would assuredly have defeated S. H. Fry in their great test match, if composition balls had been used, and Gray would, conceivably, have still been a great player if his ambition to become champion had not necessitated his switching on to ivory balls, while M'Conachy was never able to display his true form with them.

The composition article has now reached such a height of excellence, it might almost be said, perfection, in manufacture that it is, generally speaking, superior to ivory, and it only needs a lead from the ruling body, in ordering the professional championship to be played with composition balls to facilitate the complete disappearance of ivory from, at least all first-class competitions. It stands to reason that the leading players would have no desire to turn from one kind to the other for their various games.

Professionals Conservative.
The majority of the professionals, who have the interest of the game, as their means of livelihood, at heart, and who have, hitherto, been somewhat conservative in their views on the matter, have now expressed themselves in favour of such legislation, and, thus it may well prove that after this season comes to an end, ivory balls will not again be used for exhibition games.

One powerful argument against the change has been propounded by a distinguished ex-professional champion, which must, in view of its source, command some attention. This is that scoring with composition balls would, to a gifted cueist, become a mere mathematical proposition, while the vagaries of ivory, which frequently vary from day to day, invest the game of billiards with that element of uncertainty which is one of its principal charms. But this would, probably, be adequately countered by the fact that, even if composition balls be infallible, a player, being human, is not, and so there is no likelihood of the game becoming any more mechanical than it is, in certain circumstances, at present.

Carpenter's Fine Victory.
The splendid performance put up by Tom Carpenter against Stevenson, in their week's time match at Thurston's, may be held to be some justification for his aspiration to championship. His entry was inclined in some quarters, but even if he has no chance of achieving the honours at this, his first attempt, and he is probably the last to assume so, the experience he will gain will be of inestimable value.

No professional has ever won the championship at his first attempt, and Carpenter's credentials are as good as those of many who have competed before him. He has acquired a steady confidence which bespeaks many future successes, even if he never reaches the top rung of the ladder of fame.

One of the saddest things that ever befell the cinema is the general reformation, refinement, and watering down of the old original villain.

Time was when a bad man on the films was a bad man indeed. Crime was the breath of life to him, and the dauntlessness of his deeds was only equalled by the horrors of his ultimate punishment. Every one—grown-ups as well as the little boys who hiss in cinemas—thoroughly enjoyed this.

But some of the high spirits which films in their early days displayed have been lost in the course of refinement. A glance at any of the crude ten-years-old diamas proves this, and so in a way does the rather stereotyped but effective villainy of some of the old-time actors who have recently appeared again—such as Lou Tellegen in "Three Bad Men" or Francis J. Bushman as Nessala in "Ben Hur."

To-day, alas! villains are not what they were. Pale and ineffectual, they strike no offensive child, brutalise no shrinking woman, kick no shivering mongrel. Smoking cigarettes and forging a signature is about all they seem fit for. One imagines that the urbane Adolphe Menjou since he made his debut as a polished rotter in "A Woman of Paris" has begotten a new race of effete villains hardly worth a hero's fists.

Yet how vividly does the thorough-going villain leap out upon the imagination of an audience! No one will ever forget von Stroheim licking his lips over his morning bowl of blood or the general jubilation when, in the wake of the cat he had sabred, his corpse was dropped down a drain. The brute who lashed poor Lillian Gish in "Broken Blossoms" would have been torn in pieces if, in the person of the peaceable Mr. Donald Crips, he had entered any cinema while the film was showing.

A host of striking personalities have endeared themselves to us in abominable roles. Wallace Beery can whet a knife in the palm of his hand until one's own throat aches with fear. His brother Noah plays an inimitable bully. George Bancroft was execrable when he leered in "White Gold" and made one inclined to duck in "The Pony Express" when, at 1.30 sharp he sauntered out to do his bad daily deed. Even the usually faultless Ronald Colman was as fascinating as ever and perhaps more interesting than usual as the evil count in "The Magic Flame."

Film producers will reply that the taming of the screen villain is not altogether their fault. Censors in every country lack a proper appreciation of true wickedness, which is supposed (probably wrongly) to inspire the infant flimgoer to efforts at imitation. And then there are political trou-

bles about villains. Mexico has violently objected to the fact that so many bad men in cowboy pictures were Mexican. Japan and China object to Japanese or Chinese turpitude being depicted.

But if the censor were placated by making the punishment fit the crime as it should, and if the sensible suggestion that villains should be of the same nationality as the film itself were adopted, much might usefully be done to brighten the cinema by restoring to it its old-time ration of wickedness. We shall not be happy until we get more and worse villains than scowl from the screen to-day.

"The Son"—A close-up of one of the leading characters in "Sorrell and Son," showing for the last time to-day.

"Sorrell and Son," now at the Queen's.

"The Son"—A close-up of one of the leading characters in "Sorrell and Son," showing for the last time to-day.

TEASERS.

Answers to To-day's Questions.

1. Tom Newman.
2. June 25.
3. 2,000 Guineas, 1,000 Guineas, Derby, Oaks, St. Leger.
4. The amateur championship, beginning on Monday.
5. At Prestwick, Ayrshire.
6. Five.

"PAT" HENDREN.

LOVABLE PERSONALITY IN CRICKET.

A POST-WAR BATSMAN.

This is what a paragraph writer says of "Patsy" Hendren, the great Middlesex and England batsman:—Unfortunately for English cricket, there seems little doubt now that when Hendren goes back to South Australia in the autumn to resume his coaching engagement, he will not return to this country. Hendren has been mistakenly criticised as lacking the "Test match temperament," but no one will deny that his loss to the game in this country will be a serious one, besides robbing sport of what Mr. P. F. Warner has described as one of its most lovable personalities. He has made 81 of his 86 centuries in the last nine seasons, so he is essentially a post-war batsman.

I am reminded that J. N. Crawford played for South Australia (not New South Wales) in Sheffield Shield matches before returning to this country to help Surrey again.

CHARMING VILLAINS

PICTURE DIFFERENCES TO-DAY.

[By Iris Barry.]

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Bank, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/2
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
On Paris—	
On demand	129 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	136 1/2
On Berlin—	
On demand	188 1/2
On New York—	
On demand	51
Credits, 60 days' sight	52 1/2
On Bombay—	
Wire	188 1/2
On demand	188 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire	188 1/2
On demand	188 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	90
On Manila—	
On demand	102 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	76 1/2
30 day's sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	108 1/2
Gold Loan, 100 fine (per 100)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.30
Silver (per oz.)	27 15/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	3 1/2 prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	100
Chinese Copper Cents	6 1/2 prem
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	32 1/2 dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.	
Paris	124
New York	4.88 5/32
Brussels	34.98
Geneva	25.32
Amsterdam	12.10 1/2
Milan	92.65
Berlin	20.40
Stockholm	18.19
Copenhagen	18.19
Oslo	18.22
Vienna	34.695
Prague	164 1/2
Helsingfors	194
Madrid	29.115
Lisbon	2 3/32
Athens	374 1/2
Bucharest	790
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 25/32
Bombay	1/6 1/32
Shanghai	2/8 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 13/16
Silver Forward	27 1/2
Silver Spot	27 15/16

—British Wireless Service.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock	Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
T.T. on London	2/1
T.T. on Shanghai	76 1/2
Bank	
Hongkong Bank	\$1285 b
do. Lon. Reg.	\$134 n
Chartered Bank	\$214 b
Mercantile A. & B.	\$23 1/2 n
do. C.	\$14 1/2 n
P. & O. Bank	\$24 1/2 n
Bank of East Asia	\$75 n
Insurance	
Canton Insurance	\$620 s x div.
Union Insurance	\$342 1/2 b
North China Insurance	\$140 b
Yantai Insurance	\$50 b
China Underwriters	\$2 1/2 n
China Fire Insurance	\$220 b
H.E. Fire Insurance	\$7.50 n
Shipping	
Douglas	\$40 s
H.K. Steamships	\$28 1/2 s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$2 1/2 n
Indo-China (Freight)	\$7 n
do. (Def.)	\$78 n
Shell Transport	\$25/- n

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

"MAIL" REVIEWS.

["Emerald Trails," by Jack
Gregory, Hodder and Stough-
ton, London.]Another splendid story by the
author of the "Desert Thorough-
bred," who has lost nothing of his
art in the telling of this thrilling
tale of the Californian backwoods.
Random is a rather remarkable
poet, possessing strength which
surprises the Sheriff's son.
Pathos enters the tale with
Sheriff Ord who knows that one
day he must hunt his wild young
son like a criminal. When this
comes to pass there is excitement.
It is a good story, full of action,
with Nature as a background.
Really a book which should not be
missed.

—S. C.

["The One Girl in a Million," by
Louis Tracy, Hodder and
Stoughton, London.]Mr. Tracy has given us another
of his brilliant books, and if it is
not as good as "The Park Lane
Mystery," it is certainly as inter-
esting and written with that skill
which produces such wonderful
characters in his stories. Knapp,
the American millionaire, is cer-
tainly an interesting study, with
his habit of quoting Shakespeare.
Typical of his quaint philosophy
and strange ideas of Englishmen
is his remark, "I think I know
why all you Johnnie Bulls are so
cock-sure of goin' to heaven when
you pass out. If a good-sized
crowd of you got together in the
other place it'd freeze over!"
With his strange
dress and mannerism and his up-
gaining walk, he seems to step off
the printed page and become a
living thing, and when the last
page is read there is a feeling of
regret that there is not another
book, perhaps even a little larger,
all about Mr. Knapp.Detective Furneaux himself is
a strange character but does not
equal Knapp. It is a fine story
and one that holds the interest.

—S. C.

Emperor of All.

["Genghis Khan: Emperor of All
Men," by Harold Lamb,
Thornton Butterworth, 10s.
6d. net.]One of the most fascinating of
Gibbon's chapters is the one de-
voted to the greatest of all con-
querors, Genghis Khan. Even
Alexander the Great's conquests
pale before the rapidity and vast-
ness of the Khan's deeds. As
"Tragoa" says in "Current Litera-
ture," "It is salutary to recall that
only seven hundred years ago a
man nearly conquered the whole
earth. He made better soldiers
than Tamerlane, Alexander,
Hannibal, or Napoleon, a disciplin-
ed army of invasion to which
snows, mountains, and morasses
meant no obstacle, who were
masters of their weapons—the
bow, the spear, and the sword,
gunpowder in freights—and skilled
in retreat and sudden attack
on fresh horses, envelopment and
destruction in rout; who led his
soldiers like a God, this Genghis
Khan, with not more than 250,000
troops at any time. Conqueror
from Thibet to the Caspian, and
from the Dnieper to the China
Sea, fighting thousands of miles
from his base. A Chinese rabble!
Under a God! It is all in the
book "Genghis Khan," by Harold
Lamb. The tale of an empire con-
jured up out of nothing by a bar-
barian."The recently reported discovery
of the tomb of the great Mongol
conqueror in Wildcat Asia lends
additional interest to the life of
this extraordinary Khan about
whom the average person knows
all too little.

—Ped Agogue.

ENGLISH WRITERS.

ALL ABOUT MR. ARNOLD
BENNETT.

[By Eric Gillett.]

"No man but a blockhead ever
wrote except for money," was one
of Dr. Johnson's great truths,
and the least perceptive of men
would not accuse Mr. Arnold Ben-
nett of being a blockhead. Many
things have been said and written
about his writings. His novels
of high life have caused sincere
admirers and critics to wish that
he would continue to exploit his
happiest vein, and give us fur-
ther studies of life in that roman-
tic district, the Five Towns, and
I am entirely serious when I
allude to the dingy neighbourhood
as "romantic."No Englishman writing to-day
has such a zest for living, or such
a power of expressing in words
his intense and romantic pre-
occupation with manifestations of
life, which, outwardly dreary and
repellent, are really pulsating
with their own tremendous inter-
ests and activities.
Nor is his interest confined to
the drab side of life. Born in
North Staffordshire Mr. Bennett
abandoned his apprenticeship to
the law at the age of twenty-five
in order to take up the post of
assistant editor to "Woman,"
which he edited from 1896 to
1900, when he departed to Paris
in order to devote himself entire-
ly to writing. Since that time he
has poured out a quality of books
of all kinds, ranging from pocket
philosophies on such vital mat-
ters as "How to Live on Twenty-
four Hours a Day," and "Literary
Taste," to "The Old Wives' Tale"
and the "Clayhanger Trilogy,"
not to mention "The Card" and a
number of successful plays.The English people do not like
to find that a writer is versatile,
and one feels that they have
never forgiven Mr. Bennett al-
together for being the author,
not only of "The Grand Babylon
Hotel" but also of "Riceyman
Steps." And yet, different as the
two books are, they have one fea-
ture in common, which makes
them easily recognisable as the
work of one man; that is the tre-
mendous zest for the pleasures of
life which shows itself again and
again in both of them. The
young man brought up in the pro-
vincial atmosphere of the Five
Towns has not yet got over his
first of raptures of incredulous
awe at the dazzling splendours of
a hotel de luxe. With no less
amazement he continues to won-
der at and to comment on the
eternal mystery of a woman's
courage in the face of adversity,
and little of the beauty and mag-
nificence of his theme have eluded
him here.

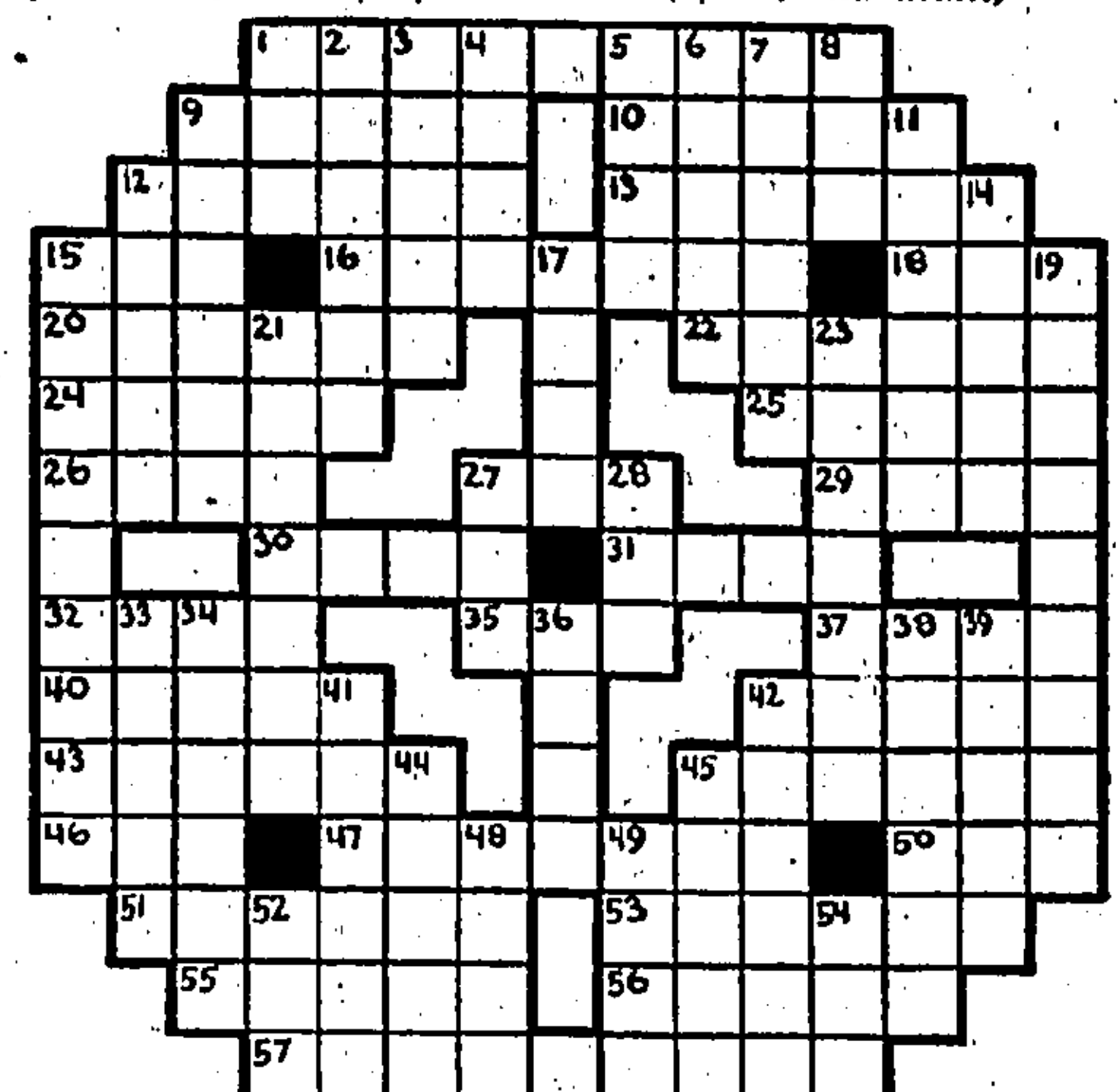
The Old Wives' Tale.

An old, unattractive, and rather
ridiculous woman seen for a few
minutes in a Paris restaurant
was directly responsible for the
inspiration which made Mr. Ben-
nett write one of his very best
novels, "The Old Wives' Tale."
As he watched her, he reflected:
"This woman was once young,
slim, perhaps beautiful; certainly
free from these ridiculous man-
nerisms. Very probably she is
unconscious of her singularities.
Her case is a tragedy. One ought
to be able to make a heart-rend-
ing novel out of the history of a
woman such as she." And so he
embarked on that engrossing
voyage of discovery which took
him from the endless days of
youth through the unnoticed ad-
vent of middle age and on to her
death, due, as Mr. Bennett is
careful to inform us, not to acute
rheumatism, but to a superven-
ing pericarditis.This last touch is very char-
acteristic of the author. He car-
ries his zestful interest in the
things of this world to the various
methods of quitting it, and he will
give you a catalogue of symp-
toms, medically correct and fault-
lessly effective from the novelist's
point of view, which leads inevit-
ably to an irreproachable death
scene. Not without reason has
Mr. Bennett been called a greatreporter. There have been few
greater since the days of Defoe,
and Mr. Bennett's success is due
to his own intense and unflagging
interest in life, whether it takes
its course among the slag heaps
of Staffordshire, or in the gilded
salons of the Grand Babylon
Hotel.The slightest novel he has
written will hold the attention,
not because of the actions of the
personages in it, but on account of
the author's own pleasure in de-
scribing the scenes through which
he takes them, the clothes which
he buys for them, the legacies
which he contrives for them to
inherit.

"The Card"—a Fairy Story.

"The Card" is one of the best
fairy tales in the English lan-
guage. Denry Machin, the hero
of it, is a young man from the
Five Towns who does success-
fully all those things which the hob-
bledehays of the provinces dream
of doing, but he does them about
a hundred times better, because
there is Mr. Bennett at his elbow
carefully guiding his anxious
steps, resolved that this young
friend of his shall really pull
things off in the best possible
way. Is it surprising then that
this is one of the most cheerful of
modern novels? One can read it
and its successor, "The Regent,"
happy in the knowledge that there
will be no faltering, that Denry
Machin will add to his already fat
banking account once more, and
that some stuffy old buffers will
probably be sent head over heels
into the bargain. At the end of
"The Card," a respectable old
Councillor is made to express his
indignation that Denry has been
appointed Mayor (the youngest
Mayor, he it noted, that Bursley
had ever known): "What's he
done?" demanded Councillor Bar-
low. "Has he ever done a day's
work in his life? What great
cause is he identified with?""He's identified," said the first
speaker, "with the great cause of
cheering us all up." And really
there is no more to be said about
him after that. The tribute is so
entirely just. Mr. Bennett's own
position is rather different. Some-
times he is willing to cheer us up
but he is really anxious for us to
make full use of the faculties that
are given to us. He wants us, in
his own words, to live on twenty-
four hours a day, and it is his
opinion that anything that is
worth while takes a certain
amount of getting. What is more
he offers to show us how he does
it himself, and, in the bland tones
of an expert conjurer, he details
for us the processes of the trick
in slow time, so that the most
stupid among us will have time to
grasp and appreciate how it is
done. One can say without
hesitation that Mr. Bennett's ex-
planation is just as helpful as the
conjurer's. No more and no less.Exposure of Method.
Given Mr. Bennett's tempera-
ment and his remarkable oppor-
tunism, there is no doubt that one
would do as he has done, but as
we are not all born with powers of
observation that Sherlock Holmes
himself would envy, coupled with
the ability to write prose that can
rear its head in any company,
we can only record our admiration
and continue on our own modest
line of life. In a less talented
writer one might call his bare-
faced exposure of his method a
cold-blooded piece of conceit, but
Mr. Bennett's industry and
achievement and knowledge of
the literary market make him
safe from this.His unabashed enjoyment of
his accomplishment invites us to
rejoice with him, and this is just
where the frailty of human na-
ture is inclined to trip us up and
keep us back. Our national
modesty has never allowed us to
contemplate self-satisfaction with
equanimity. We like our enter-
tainers to take themselves and
their audiences seriously. Any-
thing Trollope was never forgiven
for his autobiography with its ac-
count of profit and loss, and it
will be long before Mr. Bennett is
exonerated for his frank self-
estimate and also for his attempt
to impose his own standards upon
us as he did in "Literary Taste."

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert
but our readers are warned to look out for occasional
phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL (Cont.)	VERTICAL (Cont.)
1-Baked with bread	43-Abundance	11-Gorge
2-Cumbe	44-Collec.	12-Cornered
3-Lasso (Sp. Am.)	45-Of greater size	14-Cholera
10-Less	46-Block of wood	15-Distribute
12-Large European	47-One who injures	17-Ceremony
13-Any delicious	50-Those who are in	19-Rebuiders
14-Kask	51-Delegated	21-Magazine for
15-A continent	52-Concealed	22-Widely admired
16-Variant (abbr.)	53-Ran swiftly	27-Obtain
20-Flower-leaves	54-Apart	28-Seagull
22-Wide and supreme	57-Deadens once more	34-With raised voice
24-Equale		35-Tune
25-Leaves of cornbread		38-Machine for
26-Advantage		39-applying power
27-A perfect object		41-Infer
28-Saucy		42-Bird
30-Facility		44-Satisfied
31-Unbeached		45-To let
32-Small mountain		46-Member of an
35-A marble		48-ancient race
37-One of		49-Gay
Shakespeare's		52-Nominal value
40-Greek epic poem		54-Heads of
41-Skin disease of		nowspapers (abbr.)
animals		

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure.
These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn
will give you a clue to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the
numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.
(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will
appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word
puzzle.)

Knows His Own Mind.

There is no argument with Mr.
Bennett on literary matters. He
knows his own mind so well, his
own judgments are so clearly the
right ones that there is no more
to be said. He will tell you that
in his opinion the two best modern
writers of English prose are
Bernard Shaw and "Mark Ruther-
ford." They are trenchant, un-
affected, and able to get to the
root of the matter with the ut-
most economy of words. Take
up one of Mr. Bennett's own
books and you will find that he,
too, possesses these virtues. He
practices what he preaches and
you cannot defeat him on his own
ground. His weakness begins
when he insists on carrying this
overwhelming certainty into other
fields, and even here, one feels,
there must be a sound commer-
cial reason for his action which
is not obvious to one's own poor
untrained eye. Like Denry
Machin, he will probably achieve
his purpose while one is still gaz-
ing at him distrustfully.Mr. Bennett's later novels
have made the critics rather
angry and bewildered. The old
scrupulous care and truth are not
to be found in the earlier pages
of "Lord Raingo" (fantastically
named like so many other Ben-
nett characters) and in "The
Strange Vanguard," published,
you will remember, just in time
for you to take it with you to the
Riviera, a part of which it so ap-
petisingly describes. The process
of succeeding made Mr. Bennett
an uncommonly good novelist,
success has brought with it a ten-
dency to linger over the solid re-
wards of a remarkable career. Is
it fair to grudge them to a hard
worker who has won his way from
Bursley to Cadogan Square?
After all Mr. Bennett is only sixty
and I, for one, shall be very great-
ly surprised if this redoubtable
conjurer has not reserved his
greatest surprise for the years to
come.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

DAINTY	REDAN
ODD ONE	ELITE
ODE SIN	FLEES
LIAR TALES	T
SELAH	OR SKI
JAILS	SPIN
ARIA	NEE HANG
RICH	TERSE
SPY	ME OLOON
E	CARTS LAVE
NEPAL	EAT ROW
ARISE	ALE EKE
LANES	MEANDER

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IN THE COUNTRY.
I GET SICK AND
TIRED OF THIS
TOWN.ME, TOO- I'VE
SEEN EVERY
THING IN
THIS TOWN.I COULD SPEND
THE REST OF MY
LIFE AVOIDIN'
THIS TOWN.THERE ISN'T A
THING IN THIS
PLACE WORTH
LOOKIN' AT.

?

BUT OF
COURSE
THERE ARE
EXCEPTIONS.YOU SAID A
MOUTHFUL!

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS

SEND IT HOME!

Fears for the safety of Britons and other foreigners in Tientsin were revealed in a series of questions put to the Home Government this week. Needless to say, the situation in North China is attracting world-wide attention. The fact that Sir Austen Chamberlain deemed it necessary to make a long statement, and that Reuters cabled the proceedings at such length, is indication that the matter holds the greatest interest. But just as people in Hong Kong eagerly read every word sent over the wires, so will friends at Home anxiously await news from Hong Kong.

Full and exclusive information is reproduced in the "Overland China Mail" this week. How each step led to a slight but gradual decrease of the likelihood of hostilities is described in detail.

Even without the Tsinan incident between the Chinese and the Japanese, the fact that Tientsin is guarded by units of the great Powers—if only as a precautionary measure—is sufficient to make folks in other parts of the world wish to know more about what is going on. Each stage is carefully explained in the "Overland." The four terms presented by the Japanese as the basis for settling the Tsinan clash, an article throwing light on the vexed question of "Who Fired First" and other items of topical interest will, as is the case every week, be found in the current issue of the "Overland."

WHEN YOU GO ON LEAVE.

Hong Kong's spring exodus has begun. Are you going home on leave this year? If you are, you will be surprised by the number of persons who will ask you about China and Hong Kong. You will be astonished at the number and type of silly questions put to you in all good faith. And you will have to admit reluctantly (if only to yourself) that you are not quite certain. Will you be believed, though? Keep in touch with Hong Kong and China by having the "Overland China Mail" sent to you for a stipulated period.

By spending a little time while you are on holiday, you can keep yourself well informed if you have the "Overland." The articles which you will seek are written to help non-Chinese to understand. In any case, you will not regret, from your own point of view, being posted with the main developments (reported in brief) while you are away.

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

A CHINA DIARY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

country in years past), are supporting him, and the man in the street knows that Chiang's troops are better equipped, fed and paid than any others, and I am sure those which I saw during the early days of the Wuchang battle, were looking quite happy and contented. It is interesting to note here, perhaps, that when I eventually returned to the College after the city of Wuchang had fallen, many of the Southern troops (picked men) were there waiting for special orders to proceed and take over the command of the city. They were intelligent, well read, and a number of them spoke English. They discussed the policy of Wu Pei-fu (the general who had been driven out of Wuchang), and with our chairman, began quite an interesting discussion on international relations. It should not be assumed that most of the soldiers are ignorant coolies who know and care nothing about the conditions of the country. Most of them are fighting for a principle, and they hold very strong views on what is right and what is wrong, and until we, England, or any other nation outside China, can prove that we desire to help them and their country on the road to prosperity, it will be difficult for us to find a friendly greeting.

Old Civilisation Going.

China realises that her old civilisation is going. It is hard for a nation to stand by and see the crumbling ruins of a civilisation which has stood for centuries. Naturally, nothing dies without a last kick, and this may be the turning point in the history of that mighty empire. At any rate, I believe it is, and the China which one knew in the early days of missionary enterprise has gone, and we are faced now with a country fully alive to the problems of the world, and eager and capable to take its place alongside other powers.

There is no doubt that industry and commerce has done a great deal towards bringing nations together. Our trade with China has not only imported into that country goods and commodities from the West, but incidentally and unconsciously we have transported quite a number of our business methods and Western ideas. The Chinese have found the Western business man straightforward. He deals fairly. His word has been his bond. They know that when a deal is made with a Westerner it is reliable, and many of them have tried to adopt the same principle in their dealings with their own customers inside the country. They welcome trade with outside powers, but what they dislike is the fact that the business man is tied up in a secure little corner (called a concession) where he is treated like a god. The business man feels, more especially now, whilst the trouble is on, that he is not prepared to carry on his business unless there is some real proof of protection for his business. Events in Hankow show that no business will function whilst howling mobs are swarming all over the place, bent on destruction without any thought for property or proprietor, unless they are strictly Chinese. Banks closed, businesses were shut, trade came to a standstill, and last Chinese New Year petitions were made that the British shops and banks in the Concessions would re-open so that trade could be resumed. The closing down meant a great loss to the Chinese, and the failure of their New Year celebrations, which are the most outstanding festivals in the Chinese year. Chiang, if he is in power, will have this point to face. He will have to show that a business can function with security, and he will have to show the business man what he can offer him if the Treaties are abolished.

He tells us he wants British firms to continue in the country. Our men are willing, but I am sure they would sooner return to this country than stay and work in a land where they are given little, if any, freedom in the conduct of their business, and where they are working with, comparatively, no safety. Until those conditions are changed the business market there will remain at a standstill. I have read a lot of condemnation of the business man in China since I have been in England. Their abuse of Chinese labour, has been a leading point in most articles which I have seen. But I would like to say that English business men, even though he is fed up with the conditions, etc., prevailing, is a far better employer than the Chinese. I have asked many Chinese students this question: "Who would you sooner work for, a Chinese or British employer?" The answer has always been "The British," and if I might be allowed to say so of the British employers, the Chinese prefer to work for the missionaries. And so the business man is watching events. He is wary. He likes fair play, and when conditions begin to quieten down, and the storm passes, who ever comes to the top will have to produce a policy which is not going to hinder, but help forward Western business enterprise, otherwise, I can see nothing else but for the business man to pack up and come away, and if he does that I am certain it will be a long, long time before he wants to go back.

Missionary Standpoint.

The missionary standpoint is a little different. When a man goes into a far country to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, a gospel of love, he should not want any protection of any sort, but should be willing to work and live amongst the people to whom he has gone, as though he was one of them. It is the only way in which he will be able to make any impression. It is very hard to preaching the Chinese that one is preaching a gospel of love when they know that a little way down the river are warships to protect them, and easy means available to deal with any disturbances or outbreaks against life or property. A missionary has to prove that he trusts the people to whom he has gone, and he has to rely upon them to deal fairly with him in the case of any disagreement. Now, under the treaties, a missionary is fairly secure. It is well known that he works in many cases, miles and miles away from any Treaty port, away in the heart of the country, where he sees no one except the natives of that province, and this fact has impressed the Chinese considerably. But there is still in the background the protection I have referred to, and which is a constant irritation to the people among whom he lives. Many missionaries prefer to work without any Treaty rights. Many of them know the difficulties which arise in their work because of these Treaties, but there are others who honestly believe (they may be few in number) that these Treaties should not be abolished yet as they feel China is not yet in a position to accept responsibility for the life of a foreign subject. That, of course, is a matter of opinion which I do not intend to discuss. For my own part I think Christianity will make greater progress when it is unfettered from all unsatisfactory hindrances, such as "Unequal Treaties."

Taking A Back Seat.

Of course, missions have been seriously affected by the recent disturbances. I have already referred to some of these. The time has probably come when missionaries must be prepared to take a back seat. With the reorganising of the whole of the policy of the Chinese Church has come the surprising request to a great many missionaries, that the Chinese Christians feel that they ought to run their own Church. It is a problem which, although a great many missionaries were not prepared for it, has to be faced. A system of devolution is going on now, and committees are sitting and working hard day and night to try to work out some satisfactory way in which the control of the missionary churches, hospitals and institutions can pass into the hands of the Chinese. These committees consist of both Chinese and foreign representatives. In most, if not all cases, the majority of the members are Chinese, with a Chinese chairman. They are all Christians, and openly and frankly put forward the defects in our way of running things, and offer their own solutions to the difficulties with which the Church is faced. Some of their suggestions are a little severe, but many of them are very wisely thought out, and one feels that there is considerable ground for justifying their contention. After all, we cannot but admit that a Chinese would understand the requirements of the Chinese, and know better how to meet the requirement than a foreigner, and if it is their Church, surely, the missionary is only too glad to find that they are wanting to take a more active part in its control.

Missionaries are still wanted. The committee is asking that missionaries shall still go out, but in an advisory capacity. There is so much to do, so much to think about, so many problems to face that the Chinese feel the benefit of a foreign adviser. That is the position. In future, if we go to China it will be to work under Chinese superintendents. We shall have to go to our schools knowing that our head is a Chinese, and the missionary will have to be prepared to work in the same spirit for him as if he were a fellow missionary. If he cannot do that he will not be wanted. Surely, that will not be difficult though, when one is out for the kingdom of God.

Country Upside Down.

I want to say in closing that no one knows just what is going to happen. The country seems upside down. It requires a great deal of faith to go on working, but what ever happens, whatever changes are wrought in that great country, I am confident of this: Christianity will never die out. It cannot. It will go on and prosper until all that mighty people are brought to a knowledge of the God of all mankind. It cannot die because it is built upon a rock, and the storms may beat against it, and the waves at times seem to swallow it up, but that rock will stand,

because it is Jesus Christ—the Lord of all, in whom is the only solution to all the problems of mankind.

The Chinese War.

Writing from the Wesleyan Mission, Wu Shen Miao, Hankow, China, Mr. Smith says:—

As I have not written for such a long time I am sure that by now you have been wondering at my silence, but if you will have patience to read through this epistle, you will quickly understand the circumstances in which I have been placed, and the obvious reason for the sudden dropping off of my letters. The whole of August I spent in the wonderful mountain district of Kuling, which is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and a much cooler spot than down here, where during the summer months it is often over 90 degrees in the shade and sometimes reaches 100. Of course everyone knows that there are wars all over China continually, and one feels more or less prepared for an outbreak at any time. Whilst I was at Kuling the Chinese papers contained the news that the Revolutionary Army under a General Chiang Kai-shek was advancing on Hupeh—this province—having already taken Huanan, the province above us. We did not take a great deal of notice of this, thinking it would never come to anything, and most of the men who were up the hill returned to their stations, whilst their womenfolk remained behind to make certain the situation was all right down below. I can only say now it is a good thing they stayed where they were. I left on Monday, August 30, and reached Hankow on Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, together with another member of our mission, Mr. Tregear, who is now a lecturer in the Central China University, finishing at Wesley last term. We usually land at Hankow and have a look round before crossing the river to Wuchang, but on this particular occasion we did not do so. Otherwise we should probably have stayed where we were. The events which followed I will write as I have them recorded in a diary, and I trust you will excuse any faults in expression, etc., and find interest in the news.

The Cautious Boatman.

Tuesday, August 31, 5 p.m.—Tregear and I have just reached Hankow and are preparing to go straight across to Wuchang. Everything seems all right this side of the river. As we passed from one side to the other we saw lots of small boats containing northern soldiers (those who are stationed at Wuchang). Our boatman did not take us to the usual landing place, but brought us in about a mile down the river bank, where he hurriedly shot our baggage on to a barge anchored about 15 yards from the side of the river, and then rowed away as quickly as possible. We could not understand his action but have learned that trouble is expected in Wuchang to-night and so he would not go very near to the city itself, and cleared away as quickly as he could in case the soldiers should commander his boat for military purposes, so we cannot blame him. Tregear and I were on this barge for over two hours before we could get men to take our baggage ashore. They asked us for 15.00 dollars, which is equal to £1 10s. In English money, and of course that was silly and we refused to pay it and so had to wait until we could calm them down, and as I have said, after two hours we managed to get it shifted for 6 dollars, about 12 shillings. 7 p.m.—We have reached the American Mission outside the city of Wuchang. There are no foreigners here, but crowds and crowds of Chinese women and girls who have come in from Fuchi because they are afraid of the soldiers who have arrived there. We find we cannot possibly get to Wesley College to-night, as the city gates are closed and soldiers are guarding all parts round the wall and the journey would be dangerous. We have got to wait. Cannot get any food, worse luck. Nothing to be had. One of the servants here has made us some Chinese tea, which, of course, has no sugar or milk, but it is very acceptable. We are going to sleep in our clothes as there is nothing here to use.

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1928 Issue

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China Mail

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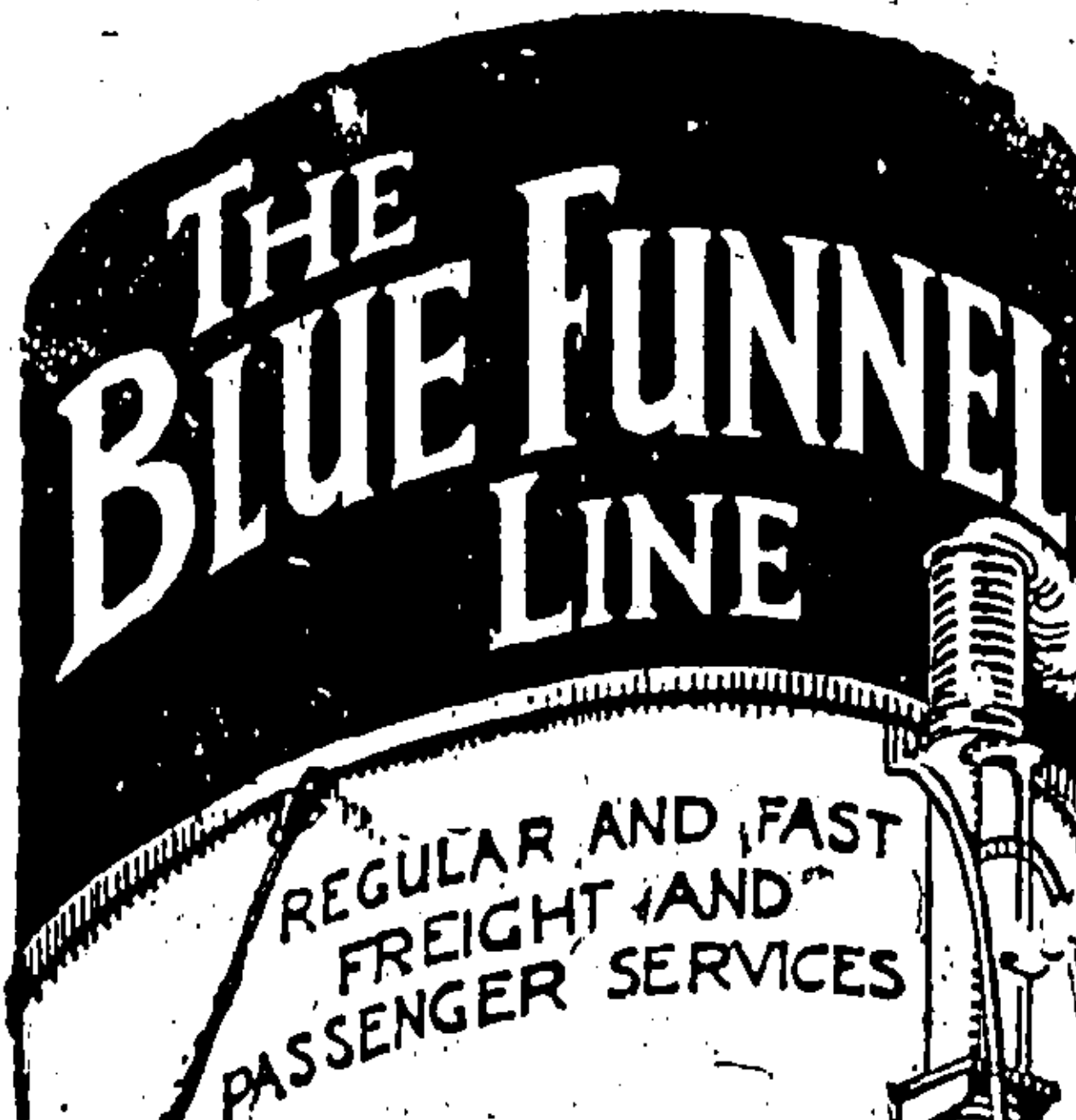
HONG KONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928.

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LONDON SERVICE.

"MENEALUS" 20th May Newcastle, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANFENOR" 18th June Newcastle, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"DIOMED" 20th June Newcastle, London, Rotterdam, & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"CREST" 20th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"CANFA" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

Via Kobe & Yokohama.
"TYNDAREUS" 31st May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS" 21st June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ADRIATIC" 4th June Boston, New York & Baltimore
"HELENUS" 20th June Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 18th June Singapore, Manilla & London
"HELENUS" 11th July Singapore, Manilla & London

OUTWARD SERVICE.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

The Postal Service to Swabue & neighbouring places has now been resumed.

INWARD MAILS.

From SATURDAY, MAY 19.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai President Wilson
Shanghai and Swatow Szechuen
MONDAY, MAY 21.
Shanghai and Amoy Chenan
Straits Devanha
Europe via Negapatem (papers only London, 19th April) Mirzapore
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai President Lincoln
Manila President Grant
Shanghai Kidderpore
TUESDAY, MAY 22.
Japan and Shanghai Athos II
Japan Mishima Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai Taiyo Maru
FRIDAY, MAY 25.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai President Cleveland
MONDAY, MAY 28.
Straits Kamo Maru
Manila Empress of Asia
FRIDAY, JUNE 1.
Japan and Shanghai Hakusan Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For SATURDAY, MAY 19.
Saigon Shun Chih 2.30 p.m.
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles Pres. Wilson 5 p.m.
Amoy and Japan Santha 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia Helenus 5 p.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong Borneo 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, MAY 20.
Straits Orestes 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow Kalgan 9 a.m.
MONDAY, MAY 21.
Swatow Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Straits Sinkiang 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. & S. America, Canada and Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 18th June and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (May 22nd) 8.45 a.m. Letters (May 22nd) 9.30 a.m. President Grant
TUESDAY, MAY 22.
Straits & Calcutta. Parcel noon. Letters 1 p.m. Fooksang

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, managing editor, at 3A, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Lady Heath Completes Her Flight.

CAPTOWN TO LONDON.

Sir S. Hoare And The "Adventurous And Successful" Effort.

London, Yesterday. Sir Sarguel Hoare, Secretary for Air, has sent the following telegram to Lady Heath, who yesterday completed a flight from Capetown to London in a light aeroplane: "Congratulations on safe return after your adventurous and successful flight."—British Wireless Service.

MODERN PERSIA.

BRINGING COUNTRY'S FINANCES UP-TO-DATE.

REFORMS CONTEMPLATED.

Teheran, Yesterday. Since he arrived here a week ago, Dr. Lindenblatt has been studying the projects drawn up by the German Doctor Dotzke, the financial expert, who came to Persia last winter on the initiative of the Persian Government, and also of the American, Mr. Mac-Casky, the ex-Treasurer General. It is understood that a bank will shortly be established with an initial capital of 800,000 Tomans out of the 2,000,000 ratified by the Majlis. Branch banks will also be established in the chief towns in Persia.

It has been decided to erect new telegraph lines where necessary and to extend the existing lines to the Russian and Turkish frontiers. In all about a thousand miles of new lines will be needed. Most of the material has already been purchased in Russia, but the Government is also considering the question of purchasing ships to prevent smuggling in the Persian Gulf. It is stated that the officers on the ships will be Italian.—Reuter.

DR. STRESEMANN.

PATIENT SHOWS "MARKED IMPROVEMENT."

MR. BALDWIN'S CONCERN.

London, Yesterday. According to the "Daily Telegraph" Mr. Baldwin, the Premier, yesterday caused special inquiries to be made at the German Embassy concerning the health of Dr. Stresemann. After the Embassy had communicated by telephone with the German Foreign Minister's private secretary, Mr. Baldwin, whose kindly concern for Dr. Stresemann was highly appreciated at the Wilhelmstrasse, was informed that the distinguished patient's condition continued to show marked improvement. — British Wireless Service.

NICARAGUA WAR.

SKIRMISH IN A DENSELY-WOODED REGION.

U.S. PLANES IN ACTION.

Managua, Yesterday. It is reported that one United States marine and one Nicaraguan auxiliary were killed and an officer wounded in a skirmish with Sandino's troops near Pasoreal on May 5. The Sandinistas had several killed and wounded. American aeroplanes dropped medical supplies to the United States patrol concerned, which was isolated, two relief columns rushing to assist the patrol who attacked in a densely-wooded region. —Reuter.

APPOINTMENTS.

To-day's "Gazette" announces the following appointments:—To serve on the Advisory Committee, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps:—The Hon. Mr. Charles Gordon Stewart Mackie, Hon. Mr. Benjamin David Fleming Bell, and Mr. Neillage Sharp Brown. Captain Samuel Johnson Jordan, to be Major, H.K.V.D.C. Lieutenant Eric John Roderick Mitchell, to be Captain, H.K.V.D.C.

OFF TO THE POLE.

Comdr. Byrd's Trip To Cost \$500,000.

SPECIAL RADIO.

Aviator Will Be "Broke For Life" If He Fails.

Radio apparatus worth \$25,000 will be taken on his South Polar expedition this fall. Commander Richard E. Byrd, North Pole and trans-Atlantic flier, revealed while in New York recently. He says the entire venture will cost \$500,000 and that he "will be broke for life" if it does not go through as planned.

The elaborate wireless equipment to be carried by the big ice ship "Samson" when she shoves off for



Comdr. Byrd.

the Antarctic in September—the vessel already has left Tromsø, Norway, under command of Capt. Isak Isakson, to take on supplies at other European ports, and is due here within a month—will include both short and long wave sets for communication from the ship and from the inland bases Byrd expects to establish on the ice cap at the other end of the world.

There will be also light portable sending and receiving apparatus for use in the planes with which Commander Byrd plans to do his actual exploration work at the South Pole. For Byrd is counting on radio to help him solve the problems of navigation down there where the magnetic lines of force converge until they are thicker than fleas on a dog and the ordinary compass is almost worse than useless.

How Radio Will Serve.

This decision resulted largely from the experiences of the "America" last summer on her flight to France. On that occasion Commander Byrd was able to communicate with ships under him, even though they were invisible in the fog, and to get his bearings from them by triangulation and radio compasses aboard the surface craft. In the Antarctic he will be able to get bearings only from the "Samson" or his land base (both on the same straight line to the Pole) and consequently will be unable to tell more than that he is on or off the proper course.

ASYLUM EPISODE.

SEQUEL TO THE ESCAPE OF A PRINCE.

BASTONE'S SENTENCE.

London, Yesterday. The former attendant Bastone, who has charged at Hastings with aiding and abetting the escape of Prince Seifeddin, was fined £20 the maximum penalty under the Lunacy Act. The Chief Constable described this as totally inadequate for the nature of the offence, to which Bastone had pleaded guilty.—Reuter.

LORD TERRINGTON.

Refused Bail.

London, Yesterday. Lord Terrington has been committed for trial, bail being refused. —Reuter. Lord Terrington is charged with defalcation of large sums entrusted to him in his professional capacity of solicitor. The authorities had great difficulty in effecting his arrest in France owing to his lordship's alleged serious illness.

"OLD MASTERS."

Important Sale at Christie's.

ENORMOUS PRICES.

Nearly A Million Sterling For Sir Geo. Lindsay Holford's Collection.

London, Yesterday. Record prices were obtained at the sale at Christie's of the final portion of the pictures in the collection of Sir George Lindsay Holford. Seventy-eight Flemish and Dutch "masters" yesterday fetched £364,094, and to-day's British and Spanish masterpieces £52,103.

The Italian pictures, sold last year, fetched over £150,000. Most of the pictures are expected to go to America. The collection, including books, realised £946,000.—Reuter.

A SENSATION!

LONDON'S POLICE AND "HYDE PARK CASES."

"JIX'S" IMPORTANT MOTION.

London, Yesterday. A first class sensation has been caused by alleged police methods, arising from the recent acquittal of Sir Leo Chiozza Money and a girl friend of 22 named Miss Savage, who were charged with improper conduct in Hyde Park. The question of prosecuting the plain clothes officers who arrested them for perjury has been under official consideration. In the meantime two Scotland Yard officers went to Miss Savage's place of employment and took her to Scotland Yard. It is alleged that she was subjected to five hours examination.

The matter was brought up in Parliament when the Labour member, Mr. Johnston, read her sworn statement that she was cross-examined in the most indecent fashion. The House was extremely indignant and the Home Secretary promised a searching inquiry by a High Court Judge. Home Secretary's Motion.

London, Later. The Home Secretary has given notice of a motion to be moved in the House of Commons and the House of Lords on the 22nd inst., approving the establishment of a Tribunal of enquiry in a "matter of definite and urgent public importance, namely, the prosecution of Sir Leo Chiozza Money and Miss Savage's evidence given with reference to the action of police in connection with their interrogation of Miss Savage on May 15." It is understood that when the Tribunal has finished the Home Secretary will assent to a larger investigation of the police methods regarding which he is at present consulting Labour leaders and Sir John Simon.—Reuter.

THE "ITALIA."

CRUISES OVER AN UNEXPLORED REGION.

King's Bay, Yesterday. The airship "Italia" has landed on the conclusion of a cruise over the unexplored region between Franz Josef Land and Nicholas Land.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN EMIGRES.

THE ATTACK ON THE SOVIET MINISTER AT WARSAW.

Warsaw, Yesterday. As a result of the attack on M. Lizaroff, the Emigre organisation, known as the Union of Russian Youth, in Poland, has been suspended and its archives sealed.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL.

The Rates Halved.

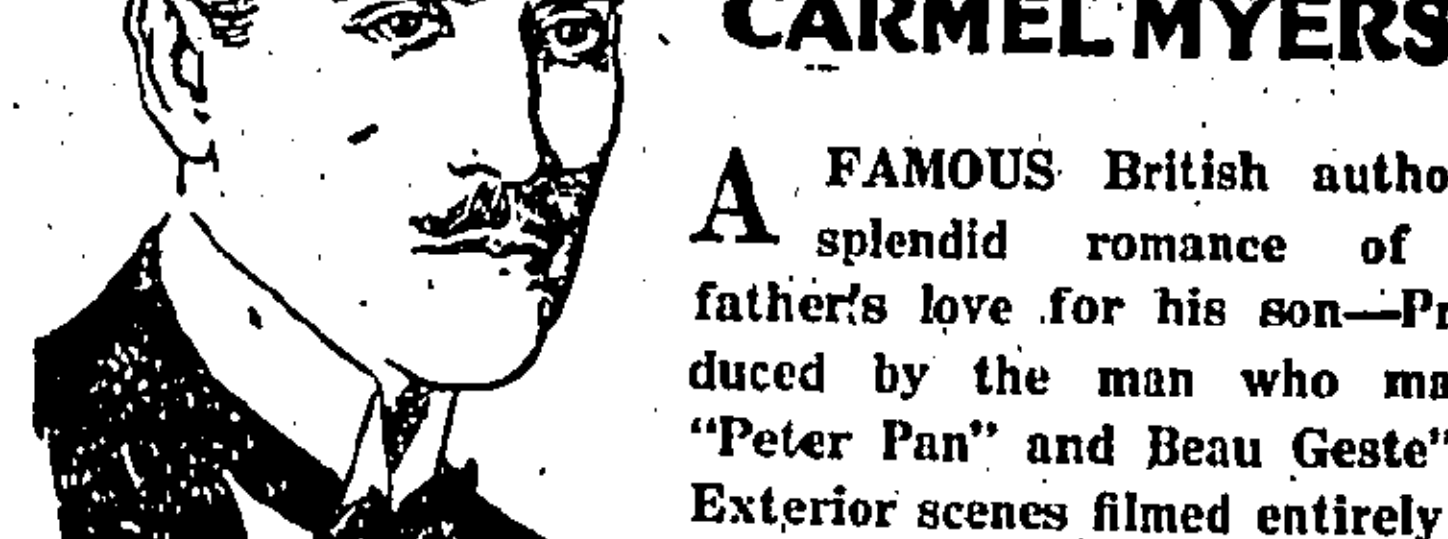
Washington, Yesterday. President Coolidge has signed a bill halving air mail and postal rates.

CHINESE CONSUL'S DEATH.

Wellington, N.Z., Yesterday. The death is announced from an apoplectic stroke of Li Kwang Heng, the Chinese Consul here.—Reuter.

HERBERT BRENON'S PRODUCTION

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